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The Week in Focus

Blocs Test Strength Cities Cleaning House

The world dictatorial bloc openly and brazenly acted this week while diplomats of democratic powers talked.

Italy formally recognized Japan's puppet state, Manchoukuo, thus joining Japan and the Central American nation El Salvador in the select group so far validating Japan's conquests of 1931-33. Yet on Feb. 24, 1933, Italy voted at Geneva in favor of the League of Nations report condemning Japan's invasion of Manchuria.

Times have changed since then. The dictatorial, fascist, militaristic bloc now reaches out to intensify its grip across all seas.

Japan reciprocated for Italy's courtesy by formally recognizing the Spanish Insurgent regime of Gen. Francisco Franco, an Italian and German protege. Germany, for her contribution to the feast, permitted extension of a $10,000,000 credit to Manchoukuo for the purchase of German goods.

Open Door Closing

In addition to setting official approval on Japan's Manchurian violation of peace treaties, Italy, through the Duce's newspaper Popolo d'Italia, counseled China to come promptly to terms with Japan on her latest invasion.

China protested Italy's recognition of Manchoukuo even while reports came from Tientsin that Japan is already closing the Open Door. Preferential tariffs on Japanese imports, if substantiated, would effectively close the China market to outsiders.

Marines Act

At Shanghai, two unfortunate revelings of flushed warriors charged the atmosphere with electricity finally grounded safely by the lightning rod of apology—and the Marines.

A Japanese "Victory Parade" wound its way into the International Settlement. Just a celebration, but a Chinese tossed a bomb. The marching Japanese scattered and temporarily occupied a large section of the western portion of the International Settlement. Officers of the United States Marines protested; troops withdrew; order was restored.

That was Friday. On Tuesday Japanese had seized an American launch on the Whangpoo River, thrown its flag into the water, and pressed the launch into transport service. Protest from the American Consul General brought apology and return of the boat.

Truce or 'War'

Japan feels her power. The Duce's press conceded the point this week when it went so far as to say: "Japan is invulnerable."

With Shanghai's telegraph, postal, and other communications in their grasp, Japanese pushed ahead this week with their artful assumption of actual control over China's metropolis.

So far, the conquest has been no less tangible because the war was undeclared. Now Japan is weighing the expediency of a declaration of war. It would enable Japan to extend her blockade and stop ships entering even neutral ports such as Hong Kong, British island off South China near Canton. Full conquest by right of arms is also legal under pre-1919 international law—as is war itself.

In the field, Japanese closed in toward Nanking, and far to the south set up a base on the island of Chikkai. The island lies at the southern extremity of the Canton delta. Hong Kong lies at the northern extremity of the same delta.

Britain and France, like the United States, viewed with alarm, protested, and knew that Japan knew they would do little else. But France is sending a division of her most modern cruisers to Saigon, French Indo-China, on an "endurance test." Indo-China is uncomfortably close to Japan's push southward.

Younger Generals

While aggression stalks rampant, what are those nations which call themselves peace-loving doing?

Much is going on beneath the surface, little appears outwardly; what does appear inspires no crusade for international justice or for healing of the economic and social ills which irritate and embroil nations.

Meet force with force—this is the course regretfully acted out by statesmen who have failed to make democracy and peace more forceful and attractive in world affairs than the specious pomp of uniformed, marching, hard-hitting dictators.

Britain turned over the control of her army to younger generals. Military observers made no secret of the reason—to prepare for the eventuality of war. France voted a record sum for next year's national defense. The Chamber of Deputies, where members seldom

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Speed Flier

International

Jacqueline Cochran

She Flew From New York to Miami in 4 Hours, 12 Minutes and 28 Seconds

Woman Flier Sets New York-Miami Air Speed Record

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 4 (AP)—Jacqueline Cochran, wife of the financier, Floyd B. Odlum, smashed the New York-to-Miami speed record yesterday when she flew the 1170 miles in 4 hours, 12 minutes and 28 seconds.

The previous record, set by the late Jimmy Weddell of Louisiana in 1933, was 5 hours, 1 minute, although Frank Hawks flew from East Hartford, Conn., in 4 hours 55 minutes last April.

HAVANA, Dec. 4 (AP)—Maj. Alexander de Seversky today held the New York-Havana air speed record. He completed the flight yesterday afternoon in five hours and two minutes—two hours and one minute faster than Lieut. Commander Frank Hawks flew the distance in 1931. (The air line distance is 1330 miles.)

Wittman and Davis Win Miami Air Race Trophies

MIAMI, Dec. 4 (AP)—S. J. Wittman of Oshkosh, Wis., won the Silva $1000 trophy race at the all American air maneuvers here yesterday. A second feature event, the Green trophy race, went to Bob Davis of Bloomington, Ill.

The top speed of the day, 170.36 miles an hour, was far below the marks for similar races established in this country since the inauguration of supervised racing.

Two of the country's ace air racing pilots, Rudy Kling of Lemont, Ill., and Rank Haines of Detroit, were killed at the first turn of the five-mile, triangular course, when their respective planes wavered for a split second and then plunged, evidently caught in the same downdraft. A stiff wind was blowing from the north.

Women Voters Rally Public In Fight on Spoils

Civil Service vs. Patronage Issue Clearly Set in Senate Campaign

Showdown Nears

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—A call for universal public support against the post office spoils system in the fight now centering in the Senate was issued here today by Miss Marguerite M. Wells, president of the National League of Women Voters, speaking in behalf of an organization with units in every part of the country.

Urging that the full weight of public opinion be thrown to the side of the reform senators who are backing the Ramspeck bill, to put first, second and third class postmasters under the merit system, Miss Wells declared that the situation has now developed so that a clear-cut issue is presented to the public. On the one side is the Ramspeck bill, already passed by the House, which would take the post office of the United States finally out of politics.

On the other side is the McKellar bill which, according to the statement "would put postmasters by law under patronage of Congress."

Battle Lines Drawn

The McKellar bill was reported out by the Post Office Committee, 9 to 4 this week, with Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming a former first assistant postmaster general, leading the fight against it. Senator O'Mahoney, together with Senators M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky and Robert M. LaFollette (Prog) of Wisconsin are preparing to lead a battle for the Ramspeck reform bill on the Senate floor. Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, in a separate minority report, also assailed the McKellar bill in biting terms.

The O'Mahoney minority group, according to the statement of Miss Wells, "have paved the way for a Senate show-down on the patronage system."

The statement continues:

"The issue between patronage and merit will be clearly drawn when the Senate is faced with the choice between the Ramspeck bill, placing postmasterships under the civil service, and the McKellar bill insuring their appointment under the patronage system.

Issue Is Clear Cut

"Senators O'Mahoney, Logan and La Follette, through the minority report they signed, have issued the challenge. They said, 'The bill reported by the majority and the alternatives offered by the minority represent a clear-cut issue between the patronage system on the one hand, the merit system on the other. . . . The bills also present a clear-cut issue between repudiation of party promises represented in the majority bill and the redemption of those promises represented in the substitute urged by the minority.'

"Senator McKellar has stated that he 'knows of no more than four members of the Senate who favor elimination of patronage from postmaster appointments.' The record of the Senate indicates that it has been unsympathetic to the merit system in spite of the platform pledges of both political parties. The senators who are leading the fight to redeem party pledges need the backing of the vast public who have been demanding abolition of the spoils system."

In the Boston Section:

Boston opposes Newfoundland fish plan.
New Deal peace tactics assailed at Harvard.
Wollaston beach liquor permits protested.
Revere racket inquiry pushed in general drive.

And News From All New England In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Senate Conservatives Map Recovery Aims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 — What may be the nucleus of an important opposition group in Congress, or which would act in support of President Roosevelt if he swung drastically toward co-operation with business and budget economies, met in a private Senate dining room yesterday.

And last evening, a larger group of House members with a few Senators, conferred in a large private round-table group at a Washington club with a number of governmental and labor economists, mainly directed toward a continuance of the New Deal's reform and spending policies.

Both meetings were typical of the state of flux in which congressional opinion finds itself. In that separate each meeting was intended to form and mobilize sentiment to assist in bring prevention of President Roosevelt. The sessions represent a new kind of politics; politics based on economic analysis and frowning with party lines ignored. In spite

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Chinese Protest Action by Italy On Manchoukuo

GENEVA, Dec. 4 (AP)—China protested to the League of Nations today against Italy's formal recognition of Manchoukuo, the protectorate Japan carved out of Manchuria by a military campaign in 1931-32.

The Chinese Government submitted a copy of a protest made in Rome by the Chinese Ambassador to Italy.

(Italy's formal recognition of nominally independent Manchoukuo last Monday was new evidence of the Italian-Japanese friendship which had been shown by Italy's recent entrance into the anti-communism pact between Japan and Germany.

(The recognition included establishment of a legation in Manchoukuo. The Asiatic empire, once a part of China, is nominally ruled by Emperor Kang Teh.

(Save for Japan, Italy was the first major power to extend formal recognition, although many nations maintain consular representatives at Hsinking, the capital.)

Japanese Apologize To U. S. Marines For Invasion of Area

SHANGHAI, Dec. 4 (AP)—Japanese army officers today apologized to the United States Marine command at Shanghai for Japanese troops' intrusion Friday on the American defense sector.

Three Japanese staff officers called on Brig. Gen. John C. Beaumont, United States Marine commander, and explained the commander of the intruding detachment was new to Shanghai and unfamiliar with defense boundaries.

Another international incident was averted when French authorities permitted Japanese to move supplies through the French Concession border.

Almost at the same time, however, Japanese army officials lodged a demand with the International Settlement police for a free hand to move Japanese forces through the settlement.

Declaring the Japanese army regards Settlement police as incapable of effectively suppressing anti-Japanism, a representative of Gen. Iwane Matsui, the Japanese commander, reserved the right to take any steps—including examination of persons and search of property—to quell hostile agitators.

The head of the International Settlement police accepted the memorandum containing Japan's demands, without committing himself. He explained it was necessary to pass it along to the council.

As soon as the council took official cognizance of it, informed quarters understood, the demands would be presented to the consular body for action. It was expected they would be transmitted to Washington and other capitals.

(The Shanghai Municipal Council, which administers the foreign areas, is composed of Chinese and foreign members.)

Senators Question Jurist Appointee On Court Opinion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—A quiet, academic, Cornell law professor was questioned closely on his constitutional and personal views today by a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, as the latest development in the fight precipitated by President Roosevelt to reorganize the Supreme Court.

The professor was Henry W. Edgerton of Ithaca, N. Y., known here for frank comment on the Supreme Court controversy, in which he expressed himself both in scholarly publications and in private life. Mr. Roosevelt has just named him to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia along with Representative Fred M. Vinson (D) of Kentucky, an important member of the House Ways and Means Committee.

A Senate sub-committee led by Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska and including Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana and William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, all opponents of the court reorganization plan, questioned the professor on opinions

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

French Visits To Reassure Ring of Allies

Delbos Carries Denial by Britain of Allowing Reich Free Hand

Call on Poland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 4—The diplomatic balance of Eastern Europe—where grave problems affecting the ultimate question of peace are at issue—may undergo significant readjustments as the result of the round of visits now being made by Yvon Delbos, Foreign Minister of France.

M. Delbos today is in Warsaw. And the conversations he is holding with Marshal Edward Rydz-Smigly, virtual dictator of Poland, and Joseph Beck, its Foreign Minister, take their cue from the recent discussions of French and British statesmen in London.

Two important lines of policy emerge.

1. On the basis of the London conversations, M. Delbos is able to assure not only Poland, but Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Yugoslavia, which he will subsequently visit, that Britain and France do not intend to permit Germany to have a "free hand" in Central Europe.

2. France, using the new Anglo-French understanding to the full, is making a serious effort to recapture the influence on the Continent which had been waning since the advance of German diplomacy under the Hitler regime.

Reassured by Britain

For when the French Premier and his Foreign Minister visited London early this week, they were under the grave apprehension that Downing Street had decided to leave Central Europe to the Reich's diplomatic penetration. This would have virtually forced France to abandon her eastern allies and have broken the chain of alliances on which French post-war policy was predicated.

But the conference convinced the French that Britain has no such intention. Thus M. Delbos is able to tell the capitals he visits that Britain, as well as France, is definitely interested in the independence both of Austria and Czechoslovakia and that, despite protests and denials, there still is the possibility of surrender of some of the African colonial mandates to Germany if durable peace can thereby be secured.

Yet it cannot be assumed that the readjustment with Poland will be simple. M. Delbos found on his arrival in Warsaw that the brief conversation with the German Foreign Minister—held as the train passed through Berlin—did not please the Poles. Moreover, Polish policy is to discuss her own difficulties, independent of the rest of Europe. The French want to include, not only Franco-Polish, but Polish-Czecho-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

'In Conference'

By a Staff Artist

Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz

Both France and Germany Seek His Full-Fledged Support

British Radio Asked to Halt Drive for Beer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Particular care is to be taken in future by the British Broadcasting Corporation, the Monitor learns, to ensure that liquor propaganda does not insinuate itself into British radio programs.

Temperance advocates here have been disturbed by several programs which have appeared to be boosting beer, and by one in particular which included a talk on the merits of beer and ended with what has been called the brewers' signature tune, a song entitled "Beer, Beer, Glorious Beer."

The immediate result of this radiocast has been to arouse protests from anti-liquor organizations. These protests have been sympathetically received by the B. B. C.

"We are extremely sorry that objection should be taken to the program," a spokesman at Broadcasting House told the Monitor. "We have a reputation for our sense of responsibility and for the cleanliness of our programs."

The reputation of the B. B. C. has for long stood extremely high in these matters. Comedians are forbidden to use drunkenness in their material, and the publications department will not accept advertisements of intoxicating liquors. Sir John Reith, director-general, is known to the public as a man of almost austere standards.

Vargas Decrees End of Politics For Brazilians

Ban on Parties Believed Aimed at Fascistic Integralists

Million Members

People Counseled to Give Up Notion of Revolt Against Regime

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 4 (AP)—President Vargas yesterday ordered all political parties in Brazil, including the fascistic Integralist Party to disband at once.

Meanwhile, Brazilians were counseled to "give up all idea of revolt and try to understand and adapt themselves," by the retiring minister of communications, Joao Marques dos Reis, as he yielded his office to Joao Mendonca Lima, and took up new duties as president of the Bank of Brazil.

The decree, one of a series issued by the President since Brazil's new Constitution was promulgated Nov. 10, was understood at the Ministry of Justice and Interior to have been aimed directly at the Integralist Movement, said to include a million men, women and children.

The party closed its national headquarters and removed its files. Plinio Salgado, its head, left immediately for Sao Paulo.

Senhor Salgado previously had issued a manifesto, Nov. 12, dissolving the political section of the Integralist Movement, but preserving recreational and other features.

Under yesterday's decree all private militia "and organizations serving auxiliary ends of parties" were dissolved and "the use of uniforms, banners, insignia and other symbols of political parties and auxiliary organizations" was forbidden.

The order defined as political parties all organizations registered with the now extinct electoral courts.

One portion forbids creation of new parties pending a new electoral law, "even if they be purely legal persons ostensibly seeking other ends."

Another article was directed at "invisible integralists," said to be in the army, navy and police forces.

Under one section of the decree, however, the way was left open for the Integralists to continue under another name as a cultural or sports club. This section says: "Political parties . . . may continue existing as legal groups for cultural and beneficient ends or purposes of sport, provided they do not do so under the same name under which they are registered as political parties."

Violation of the decree carries a penalty of imprisonment of from two to four months and fine of from 5 to 10 contos ($290 to $580).

Vargas' Explanation Of Brazilian Coup Setting Up New Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Following is a translation of the speech of President Vargas of Brazil, setting forth his reasons for establishing an authoritarian state on Nov. 10, which was radiocast to the Brazilian nation following the coup d'état:

To the Nation: When circumstances impose an exceptional decision, of extensive repercussion and profound effect upon the life of the nation, and when this decision is above the ordinary deliberations of governmental activity, the man of state cannot run away from the duty of meeting it, and taking upon his conscience and the conscience of his fellow citizens the inherent responsibilities of the high function that was delegated to him by the confidence of the nation.

The authority vested in the supreme executive for the administration of public affairs does not involve merely the obligation of caring and providing for the immediate and common needs of such administration. The exigencies of the historical moment and the demands of collective interests, imperiously impose at times the adoption of measures that affect the plans and obligations of the established regime, the very national institutions, the processes and methods of government.

True it is, that this particular situation manifests itself with decisive and grave aspects only during periods of profound political, economic and social disturbance.

Action of Government After the 1930 Revolt

Brought about by a revolutionary movement of natiopal scope, and upheld by the constitutional power of the nation, the government continued, during the prescribed period, the task begun of economic and financial restoration, and, faithful to the obligations of the regime, it sought, through a policy of aloofness from all partisan rivalries, to create an atmosphere of serenity and confidence, favorable to the development of democratic institutions.

While the directive forces of the Government were always inspired by the purpose of promoting constructive and general activities, the political parties were confining themselves to the exclusive process of bribery in the electoral system.

Neither the old parties, nor the new parties, which were merely the old with new labels, had any ideological program: they harbored only personal ambitions for local purposes, at the service of groups that were engaged in the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Intimate Message From Washington

President's Early Return to Capital—Changed Situation Viewed as Important Reason—Things Begin to Move in Congress

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Dec. 4

If dispatches had not come from Miami over the wires last night announcing the expedited return to Washington of President Roosevelt, correspondents would have expected him back ahead of time anyway. For the situation here has changed fundamentally since he went away.

When Mr. Roosevelt left Washington, Congress was deadlocked and there appeared no likely way out. The President, it seemed, had definitely decided to let the legislators stew in their own juice. After the process had gone on long enough, the Chief Executive would return to town, and ultimately he would say: "There, you see what trouble you get into when I am not guiding things. The country knows you have got into a horrible mess. It expects me to straighten affairs out."

But, suprisingly enough, Congress has got temporarily out of its own mess. In a last-minute spurt, the House leaders manage to find enough signatures to send the wages and hours bill to a showdown fight on the floor, instead of being held up anomalously and undemocratically by the Republican-conservative South alliance of nine members in the rules committee.

Possibilities Seen

Having broken the wages-hours log jam, there is just an outside chance—not at all a probability—that both farm bill and industrial bill could be passed at the special session, while the generally approved amendments to the Housing act recommended by the President this week could also get through. If, brimming the cup over, the anti-lynching bill were also disposed of, the Chief Executive would certainly have a merry Christmas.

Probably to expedite this happy result, Mr. Roosevelt hastens his return to Washington. And, as the news dispatches say, the aftermath of his extracted tooth hastened him back. Actually, there had been more criticisms than ever of the President's fishing holiday at such a crucial moment. Vice-President Garner and a group of senators went hunting rather pointedly in the Pennsylvania mountains at the same time. Mr. Garner, whose independence has been growing ever since the Supreme Court fight, is an astute politician. For him to hob-nob on a hunting trip with Senator Joseph F. Guffey, the Democratic "boss" of powerful Pennsylvania, was another sign that the President had better be at home minding his fences.

Business Recession

And there is the business recession. One may speculate that to Mr. Roosevelt off the Dry Tortugas the recession seemed just as close at hand as it did in Washington. With the knowledge that this vast problem is resting uneasily on the White House doorstep, no fishing trip could be particularly carefree.

Back in Washington early next week, the President's first job—while he pays parallel attention to business and recovery problems—will certainly be to take advantage of the breaking of the congressional log jam and try to rush both farm and wages and hours bills to passage. In both cases, it is tough going. And the political inconsistency between the bills is as glaring as ever.

A hasty conclusion this week has been that a political "deal" between the managers and supporters of the farm and labor bills was reached, that the last few signatures permitting the consideration on the floor of the wages and hours bill came because its supporters threatened to sabotage the farm bill. This seemed a good political explanation.

Actually, the facts do not quite fit the theory. The last few signatures putting over the wages and hours bill did not come from old South, where legislators are most eager for the farm bill in order to curb the cotton production of the teeming cotton plantations of Texas and Oklahoma. The crucial names were from Maryland and Illinois, and a final Texan signature to put the bill over. They represented legislators who are responsive, in the end, to Administration pressure, and that applies to most of the names "traded" in the last furious week. The log-rolling, second views show, was on a local and specific basis, rather than on the broad and simple issue of farm versus wage bill. "They traded everything," said one Congressman, "except the capitol dome."

Examined Independently

So it still seems likely that the two measures will be examined independently, but with many amendments and cross-fires. House leaders are confident they have enough votes to enact their version of the wage bill. A conference agreement between the houses can probably be reached. Then a crucial test will come in the Senate vote on the conference report, which seems likely to embody major changes from the bill passed in the upper chamber last summer.

The farm bill is even more seriously split between the two wings of the capitol. Again, however, the dexterous ministrations of the conference committee may prove effective. It is not so easy to reach conference agreements on such grave matters except under adjournment pressure. If the Administration can build up that atmosphere around the end of the special session—and many legislators would like to take a fine record back to their constituents for a Christmas present—then a remarkable reversal of the President's gloomy prospects of a week ago is entirely possible. To foster this happy consummation, Mr. Roosevelt is taking the train back to windy Washington from the azure Florida waters.

The most likely result, of course, is that this rosy picture will only come partly true. As a last resort, the President can always get his housing amendments enacted. He can conduct more conferences with business leaders. He can continue and emphasize his conciliation program—his business revival statements, which daily sounded more and more like 1929. Anyway, things have begun to move.

Incidentally—

$400,000 Fence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The Metropolitan Water District has just awarded contracts for what is said to be the largest chain fence order in the world. It involves an expenditure of more than $400,000.

The fence is to run 152 miles along the open canals and around the reservoirs of the Colorado River aqueduct, now nearing completion, which will bring water from Parker dam to 13 southern California counties. The purpose of the fence is to keep animals and human trespassers from intruding into the water system. It is to be six feet in height, with close woven mesh supported by steel posts 12 feet apart, set in concrete. The job is expected to be completed by May 1.

Cutting City Costs

ST. REGIS FALLS, N. Y. (AP)—The town of Waverly got its new town hall, including an auditorium, space for offices and a fire station, for $300.

The new quarters are the abandoned New York Central railway station. Officials, after purchasing the property, spent an additional $60 of the building's heating plant.

Another Film 'Colossal'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BURBANK, Calif.—What is described as the world's largest film laboratory is nearing completion at Warner Brothers' motion picture studio here. Completed, it will represent a total investment of more than $500,000.

More than a million feet of film, negative and positive, can be run through the plant each 24 hours, automatically developed, fixed, washed, dried and wound. There is enough equipment to take care of all contemplated increase in production for many years to come.

To maintain the dustless interior so vital for film laboratory work, the air is washed three times before it is permitted to circulate through the building. The first washing is through an oil-soaked filter, the second through a blown glass filter and the third through a paper filter.

Food for Birds

WASHINGTON (AP)—It's all right for postmen to feed birds, so long as they don't charge the food up to Uncle Sam, the Post Office Department has announced.

During the winter, when snow covers the birds' natural food, mailmen may scatter grain provided by interested persons or organizations.

A Welcome Gift

AMHERST, Ohio—For the second consecutive year, electricity consumers have received as a Christmas gift a "paid" stamp on their bills for this month.

The Board of Public Affairs, which manages the municipal electric plant, reported business warranted the gift, totalling $3275.

School for Drivers

SAUGERTIES, N. Y. (AP)—Saugerties High School is teaching automobile driving along with the three R's, and the results, good or bad, are shown on the report cards of students.

The students practice on a mile and a half course that includes left and right turns, hills and traffic. Test cars are equipped with dual controls.

The Monitor Index

Saturday, Dec. 4, 1937

American Vocational Association	5
Home Building and Furnishing Page	6
Education Page	7
The Home Forum	8
"God protects whatever is our own" [With German Translation]	
Movie Guide	10
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	11
Sports Page	12
Financial Pages	13-14-15
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

British Seek to Loosen U. S. Hold on Films

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The Cinematograph Films Bill—the object of which is to make England (and the world, if possible) buy more British pictures—is meeting with much opposition from various branches of the cinema trade in its current passage through Parliament.

British film producers believe that it does not afford them sufficient protection from American rivalry; British exhibitors distrust its attempts to reduce the supply of American films in England, for experience has shown that it is chiefly American films that the public wishes to see; and disinterested observers wonder rather fearfully whether it will encourage the continued production of "Quota quickies."

One of the greatest difficulties that face the British film trade is the enormous cost of cinema production. In order to prevent the making of cheap and worthless pictures, the Cinematograph Films Bill rules that, before a British picture can claim protection under the Quota regulations—which provide that every cinema program shall contain a certain minimum percentage of English films—it must either pass a quality test or have cost at least £15,000.

This sum appears quite large to the framers of the bill in England, but, in comparison with the mammoth fortunes spent on making films in the United States, it is a mere trifle. To the American companies which have studios in England, this figure seems to have been arrived at after calculations based upon the cinema finance of a quarter of a century ago, rather than of the present day.

Meanwhile, the American film industry is not taking the British legislative cinema challenge lying down. For some years past several American companies have had producing centers in England. The number is being increased instead of diminished by the new bill, for this procedure enables a picture made by an American company to pass as a British film.

The latest American organization to take out British "naturalization" papers is Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, which has recently established itself in studios at Denham, in the grounds of London Film Productions, Ltd., directed by Alexander Korda. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer have begun their attack on the English film market from within with much pomp and circumstance, endeavoring to combine an essentially English atmosphere with a no less essentially American hero.

They have brought over to England their star, Robert Taylor, installing him in a farmhouse near High Wycombe, preparatory to playing the leading role in a film called "A Yank at Oxford." The British film trade sees the vast expenditure of time, money and ability which Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer are lavishing on this picture as expressive of the determination of the American cinema organizations not to loosen their hold on the English film market, despite legislative efforts to dislodge them.

For the first time in film history Oxford is being accurately reconstructed in a studio, by the labors of 164 workmen on 600 tons of plaster. In order that the famous High shall be exactly reproduced, the City authorities have loaned several taxis and buses. A 25,000-square-foot quadrangle has been laid down with an acre of real turf, and the time-worn stone of Oxford is being built up again in the studio by a process specially invented for the film.

A 40-foot tower reproduces in exact detail the noble Magdalen Tower which guards Oxford at the point where the London road enters the city. Tom Tower and Magdalen Bridge are also being re-erected in the studio. A college is already built that combines distinctive features of Magdalen, Balliol and Christ Church.

Weather—Farm's Biggest Guess

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—Urging individuals charged with long-range land-use planning, not to forget climate as one of the fundamental factors involved, J. B. Kincer of the United States Weather Bureau told the National Appraisal Forum here recently that while soil can be changed to some extent by man, the weather cannot.

"In putting land to any agricultural use," he said, "it behooves us to take into account our silent partner with a moody disposition. Unfortunately, weather records do not go back far enough to justify any fixed law on which long-range forecasts can be based. But they do show distinct trends, or wave-like groupings of wet and dry, hot and cold years. They show that weather history repeats itself in some definite pattern, not yet clear to the weathermen, but well enough defined to point to a recurrence of droughts as severe as those of recent years."

But a combination of droughts in short succession like 1930-34-36 does not happen very often, he asserted. Weather records of 100 years show no previous situation like this. The nearest to it occurred about 40 years ago in 1890's and may not occur again for many years.

Following this earlier drought, the first two decades of the new century saw abundant rainfall that encouraged further and further cultivation of land that never should have known the plow. Droughts are to be expected in the broad weather panorama. They are not an indication of changing climate, only that it has been going through one of its periodical dry phases, doubtless to be followed before long by comparatively heavy rainfall.

Tribunal in France Voids Removal Of Saint Denis Mayor

PARIS, Dec. 3 (AP)—The Council of State, supreme tribunal on administrative law, today annulled the Government's ouster last May of Jacques Doriot, mayor of Saint Denis, for alleged malfeasance.

Once Communist, M. Doriot founded the French People's Party and recently took the lead in establishing the so-called "Front of Liberty," a group seeking to unite all conservative parties in France against the Popular Front Government.

M. Doriot is generally considered to dream of setting himself up as France's Duce and so has been the target for many attacks by the communists.

His removal from office as mayor of Saint Denis was said by his supporters to be purely a political move. The grounds on which the Blum Government took that action was that an investigation had revealed irregularities in his administration of the city's affairs, particularly in connection with municipal coal and electricity accounts.

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Only 12 of Him Left in London

Drawn by John at Bray
The Muffin Man and His Bell Are Disappearing

London Misses Its Muffins

A Londoner's Sketchbook VII

Drawn and Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you know the Muffin Man,
The Muffin Man,
The Muffin Man,
Do you know the Muffin Man
Who lives in Drury Lane O?

LONDON—So is the London muffin man, street purveyor of soft dough cakes, immortalized in song. But London children no longer sing the song and dance to the tune of it. The muffin man also no longer lives in Drury Lane, and hardly anybody knows him. It seems probable that in a few years' time he will belong entirely to London's picturesque past, instead of to its picturesque present.

There are only a dozen muffin men in London nowadays. Not a "baker's dozen." A plain round dozen, where there used to be 100. These 12 survivors of an ancient order were counted in the last "muffin man census," undertaken by an interested party in 1935.

Occasionally the residents of Bayswater, among other privileged districts, still hear his bell and the smart claptrap of his heels on the pavement as he marches down the road, a tray of muffins on his head. In case you should be lucky enough to meet him this is what he looks like. A tray balanced on his head, a green baize cloth over the tray, a gray-white coat, a "cockney's muffler, and a big brass bell.

Bells, Bells, Bells

The bell has been the cause of most of the trouble. Anti-noise edicts have called the bell to silence and muffin men ringing bells are liable to arrest.

Not so long ago a muffin man was arrested for making too much noise, or rather for persisting in making a noise after having been told to stop by a policeman. The muffin man felt that his ancient trade was privileged and that he might toll his bell despite everything just as Londoners are permitted, by custom and tradition, to shout their cries in the streets.

The policeman felt otherwise. A sympathetic magistrate satisfied himself and the law by dismissing the arrested craftsman with a caution, as a first offender.

Now the dozen muffin men of London ring their bells as seldom as possible but just often enough to gain custom. They take the disappearance of their calling philosophically. They shrug their shoulders and prepare for other things.

Crumpets Crowd In

The trade in muffins, so popular in the middle of the eighteenth century, that a famous writer was able to say in a guide to the city of Bath, "I freely will own, I the muffins preferred, to all the genteel conversation I heard"—has fallen off and that in the more plebeian cousin crumpet has increased.

And for no good reason at all Londoners seem to enjoy eating crumpets in cafés more than at home. So the muffin men desert their trays and take to baking, pure and simple.

What does injure the pride of the muffin man is the matter of the bell. That rankles. Ice-cream tricyclists are allowed to ring their cycle bells to announce their arrival in the street to prospective customers, so why not the muffin man? And surely if a wandering coalman may shout "Oorrrrow" to announce his presence, and a coster can cry "Orlari-pafrooo," a muffin man may ring a bell.

Speedy Session at Toronto

TORONTO, Dec. 4 (CP)—First session of Ontario's 20th Legislature, a special one, was prorogued yesterday by Lieut.-Gov. Albert Matthews who opened it Wednesday. The House was actually in session only four hours of the three-day sitting.

The session, briefest on record, was called by the Government to pass three measures designed to speed collection of overdue succession duties. These thre measures were given third readings yesterday without division.

Since the Government announced a special session two weeks ago to legislate for easier collection of duties from estates to which clearances had been given, more than $2,000,000 which otherwise might not have yet been paid, had come to the Treasury.

The Premier said the legislation would not be used in collection of taxes from estates now being probated but was needed to get what was due from closed estates which had "defrauded the Treasury."

English Schoolgirl Band Back From German Visit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORTHING, Eng.—Twenty-one High School girls from this town have recently returned from a visit to Germany where they have been touring as a band of pipers. Each girl, in addition to singing, played a pipe which she had made herself from a length of bamboo. During the tour the girls wore their school uniforms with an embroidered pouch to hold pipes and music slung from the shoulder after the fashion of a palmer's pouch.

Many invitations were accepted from German organizations and from private families in the cities where they visited, including one from the Wagner family at Bayreuth. It is hoped that a similar visit of German school girls to England may be arranged for next year.

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Fraser River Span To Be Toll Free

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The main gateway from the United States into British Columbia, a $4,000,000 suspension bridge across the Fraser River at New Westminster, will be free of tolls under plans announced here. It had been planned to levy a sufficient charge to finance the cost of construction, but as the Federal Government has agreed to contribute a large sum the province will not need to charge tourists. The structure is to be opened Nov. 15 with elaborate ceremonies. It will carry most of the tourist movement from the Pacific Coast States into Canada.

Ontario Project Aids Flow of Lake Superior

—FORT WILLIAM, Ont., Dec. 4 (CP)—Clearing of a channel for the Long Lac water diversion project of the Ontario Government, which will add to the Lake Superior flow, is well underway with 200 men on the job.

Under the scheme the Long Lac waters will be diverted from their usual northern course into Hudson Bay and will flow south to Lake Superior. The project is about 35 per cent completed and the end of the job is expected next summer. It is a $75,000 scheme, largest of its kind witnessed in Northern Ontario and will link the southern tip of Long Lac with Lake Superior.

Marinelli Quits To Avoid Reply To Dewey Charges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 3—New York City's inquiry chronicle recorded another Tammany resignation under fire today as Albert Marinelli, New York County Clerk, current Wigwam chief-maker and "boss" of the lower East Side, chose this course rather than a reply to sworn charges that men with criminal records were his close political associates.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, who had ordered the County Clerk to give a "verified answer" to the deposition by Monday, had the Marinelli reply this afternoon, declaring the clerk was quitting to spare others from the "suffering and humiliation" that would result from a public hearing on the complaint against him.

Mr. Marinelli, whose office after Jan. 1 will be in the appointive hands of the Appellate Division, was thrust into the recent city campaign by Thomas E. Dewey in the latter's successful race to become the anti-Tammany District Attorney of New York County. Out of his records as Special Rackets Prosecutor appointed two years ago by the Governor, Mr. Dewey cited the Marinelli case as symptomatic of the link between crime and politics which had made a $100,000,000 racket enterprise possible in the nation's chief city. It was advanced solely as a citation of character, but after the election a citizens' committee made it the grounds for a petition on the Governor to remove the County Clerk.

Sworn Statement Filed

The Governor invited Mr. Dewey to make his charges formal, and on Tuesday Mr. Marinelli was confronted with sworn specifications that he was the political ally of powerful underworld figures, even to the extent of harboring a Federal fugitive.

His resignation followed a day of "no comment," during which the threat of a federal inquiry added to the shadows over his clerkship.

"I call Your Excellency's attention to the fact," he wrote to the Governor, "that nowhere, at no time, either in the speech or letter of Mr. Dewey . . . has there been even a suggestion of any misconduct in the performance of my official duties.

"I am informed that . . . over 300 people from my neighborhood were subpoenaed before the two extraordinary grand juries (impaneled for the Dewey formalizing procedure). Among them were doctors, lawyers, mothers with children who required their attention at home, and many of them have been directed by the respective foreman to return at a future date.

"Mr. Dewey transmitted to you the police or criminal records of about 23 people which have not thus far been made public. For this I am grateful, not for myself, but because many of them are now leading decent, clean lives, bringing up families the best they can, and the disclosure of those names can bring only shame and distress to their innocent ones.

Bars "Further Suffering"

"I cannot and will not, no matter what the cost to me, cause any further suffering and humiliation to those people.

"There are but four weeks remaining to my term of office. It is too brief a time to justify all of the suffering and humiliation that might result to them from a public hearing.

"For all the above reasons, I enclose my resignation as County Clerk of New York County."

In his first reply to the attack on his fitness for public service, Mr. Marinelli had filled 19 pages with denials of its truth and notified the Governor that he did not intend to seek reappointment to the clerkship.

Particular significance attached to the Marinelli incident in that the duties of this $15,000 clerkship post involve service as Clerk of the Supreme Court in this jurisdiction.

When Straus Talks of Waltz Listener Forgets About Jazz

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A few years ago Gilbert Seldes said, "Everyone knows one good waltz has been able to make a show a success." Apropos of waltzes, who ever talked about them without talking about Oscar Straus?

The fact is Mr. Straus finds himself considerably in agreement with Mr. Seldes. "I don't believe people can get along for very long without waltzes," is the way he puts it.

He doesn't shout, and wave his arms like the blades of a windmill, and lobby for waltzes as being the only, the purest form of musical art. He even admits the existence of other forms. "Of course, jazz is popular now," he says, "and so is what you call swing. To tell you the truth, I can't see a very big difference between your swing and your jazz." But when Mr. Straus talks about waltzes his listener forgets about jazz.

Even Reviewers Applaud

Mr. Straus has written waltzes which caused London reviewers,—usually, we are told, an unemotional lot,—to cry out in print: "His 'Waltz Dream,' and the waltz from 'The Chocolate Soldier' have set Londoners wild with delight . . ."

At the moment Mr. Straus is attending to the production of his "Three Waltzes," due sometime this month if all goes well. To see him about his business you would easily take him for a New England college professor, with his self-effacing ways, his scholarly, lined face, his long leanness, the classical intentness of his expression.

He does not have to have a concert grand piano around to make him happy. An upright will do. In his spare time he reads mystery novels—not merely in English, but in French, and German, and now and again in Spanish or Italian.

"The Chocolate Soldier" is 30 years old. Quite grown up. No one knows how many times it has been played, how much of romance it has touched off, how many millions of words have been written about it.

Always a Vienna

Ask him about the Vienna which was, before an assassin struck down an Archduke at Serajevo and plunged the world into war, and he will say, "Oh, we may all have overdone Vienna a little in our time; still there was always something about Vienna. I think there always will be. . . ."

You would think such a man might run from the thought of Hollywood, Calif. Not at all. He has been there, worked there, probably will do so again. He suffered no great affronts to his inmost artistic feelings by living and working there. He found the people pleasant.

"I think perhaps the thing not to do is stay too long at a time," he will say, with a touch of venturesomeness, like a man saying that one should see Niagara Falls, providing, of course, one does not go too near the edge. . . .

You cannot arouse him by criticizing Hollywood or, more particularly, what is often sneeringly called the screams of canned movie music. He will only say that he sees nothing against music being produced mechanically, and to nail his position firmly he will say he thinks mechanized music justified itself when it preserved the voice of Enrico Caruso for us.

Praise for Colleagues

Then jazz crept back into the talk. "Jazz," he remarked, "seems to be everywhere in the American street, the American night club, everywhere. It is so noisy one cannot sit down and make a little casual conversation. One man knew how to write jazz that was not too noisy. George Gershwin. A very able young man. Workmanlike. Gifted. Then you have one man who can play it without rending the ears. The big man. Paul Whiteman. It is good."

It seems that the first of Oscar Straus' operettas—of which there have been in the neighborhood of 100—was "The Waltz Dream." It was produced a couple of years before "The Chocolate Soldier."

One fact in connection with "The Waltz Dream" strengthens Mr. Straus' conviction the world is a wonderful and unexpected place.

The tenor for "The Waltz Dream" was a young man named Johnson. Edward Johnson.

The other day Mr. Straus discovered—almost by accident—that the young tenor is now Edward Johnson, impressario of the Metropolitan Opera. That astonished Mr. Straus. But it made him pretty proud.

Personal Talks Urged Between Differing Faiths

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The need for personal discussions among members of different religions was emphasized by Sir Ronald Storrs, former Governor of Jerusalem, at a reunion of the members and friends of the World Congress of Faiths recently held at the Royal Empire Society in London.

The best possibility of the world religions coming together, Sir Ronald said, was not through studying them in books, because out of books the inquirer only received a "dry and dusty answer." It was necessary rather to come into touch with those who personally profess other faiths.

Referring to Palestine, Sir Ronald's closing words were: "May I leave with you the words of the Psalmist: 'O pray for the peace of Jerusalem. They shall prosper that love thee. . . .'"

Sir Francis Younghusband presided and the Very Rev. Father Thoma of the St. Thomas Christian Community, Southern India, also spoke.

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Efforts to Reunite Factions In American Labor Again Fail

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—The breach which divides American labor into two hostile camps remains unhealed today following the failure of the respective leaders, John L. Lewis and William Green, to discover a formula between themselves which would be mutually acceptable to their followings.

Efforts of moderates on both sides of the fence to reunite the labor movement will go on. The situation is no worse today than it was last week before the effort at personal mediation between the principals was attempted. The work of exploration for some common ground will continue. But it is incontestable today that the effort to find a solution through a direct meeting of the principals has failed.

The two, assisted by Phillip Murray for the C. I. O. and George Henderson for the American Federation of Labor, met three times in two days. Their final meeting last night ended with admission by all participants that nothing had been accomplished to alter the situation. Mr. Green expressed it as being a continuation of the "status quo."

A meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor during the day is believed to have paved the way for the impasse between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Green. The general assumption among observers, an assumption based on external evidence and general but not specific information, is that Mr. Green laid before the federation's executive council the C. I. O. demands which he had obtained from Mr. Lewis the previous day, and that the council either rejected them flatly or made counter proposals which Mr. Lewis in turn rejected last night.

Great Obstacle

It is known that the one great obstacle to reconciliation is the number of industries which would be opened to the industrial form of unionization (the C. I. O. form) in the event of a reunion. Mr. Lewis is believed to be asking for 30 and expecting to get a minimum of 15. The executive council of the federation is believed to have been willing to concede five. But the gap between five and 15 is a wide one—too wide for any bridge which the peace makers have yet been able to design.

What happened last night at the four-man meeting of leaders will be reported back to the official negotiation committees of the two organizations on Dec. 21. That this meeting is set for a day so far off is in itself an indication of how little there is to report. Had the principals made any progress, the results would have been reported back to the full committee immediately.

The fact that any report at all is made is due to what Mr. Lewis termed the "parliamentary situation." He explained after the meeting that since the four-man group was a subcommittee of the duly-authorized negotiation committee they were obligated to report back. But he made it quite clear that there would be nothing to report.

"This subcommittee reached no conclusions, but it is nevertheless under obligations to make a report," he added. "No conclusions and that means no recommendations."

Mr. Green had left the conference room first and was markedly less genial than is his wont. Ordinarily after such a conference he will stop and chat for a few minutes with the reporters. Last night he hurried away after giving only the briefest possible version of the session.

"No Conclusions"

"General discussion, no conclusions," was his volunteered information. He added that the report would be made on Dec. 21 and in response to questions whether he and Mr. Lewis would attend on that date he answered: "We are not members of the full committee." Then he hastily got into the elevator.

The great obstacle to reconciliation now, and the one which complicates the problem increasingly with further delay, is that C. I. O. and A. F. of L. affiliates are rivaling each other for membership in increasingly more specific fields. When the split first occurred it consisted of the withdrawal of a specific group of unions from the federation. There was no rivalry at the outset between C. I. O. and federation units within any particular industry. The building trades were all under the federation. Coal miners were all in the C. I. O. But during the past year there has been an increasing tendency for each organization to invade the fields primarily belonging to the other. The federation has attempted to gain a footing in some of the mass production industries where C. I. O. is strongest. C. I. O. has retaliated with invasion of fields originally belonging to the federation. Rivalry is notably intense in the electrical industry. Textile and automobiles are other important fields where the organizations clash.

The result is that any general peace settlement must involve renunciation by one or the other in each industry where rivaly occus. It is obvious that textiles, for example, could not be both C. I. O. and A. F. of L. Industries must be staked out for one or the other form of organization.

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Boone Home Reveals Charm of Another Century

Wide World

Exterior View
Garden Terrace and South Side of Boone House, Which Frequently Is Referred To as the First Stone House Built in Missouri Outside of St. Louis. It Is Built of Native Limestone, Two and a Half Feet Thick. Work Was Said to Have Begun in 1810. Porch Shown in Picture Was Added About 100 Years Ago

Rooms of Historical Value Restoration
Upper—Master Bedroom on Second Floor. Canopy on the Four-Poster Is Made of Lace. Pictures on the Wall Are of Confederate Heroes.
Lower—Dining Room in Basement. Marks of the Ax That Shaped Them Are Visible on Massive Walnut Timbers of the Ceiling. Walls Are of Stone. Floor Is of Brick Resting on Native Rock. Chairs Shown in Picture Are Genuine Antiques. Over the Broad Fireplace Hangs a Typical Kentucky Long Rifle, Five Feet Long

C. I. O. to Carry Ford Drive Into Two More Cities

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

St. Louis, Mo.: The C. I. O.'s campaign to unionize the Ford Motor Company probably will be carried to two other cities next week, a high official of the United Automobile Workers of America said today.

Richard Frankensteen, U. A. W. A. international vice-president, declared workers at the Long Beach, Calif., plant had "voted unanimously" for a strike and at Kansas City "soup kitchens have already been set up and the various committees are ready for the call."

"I cannot yet give the exact date the men will be called out," he added.

Mr. Frankensteen flew here from Pittsburgh to address a mass meeting of C. I. O. workers last night and to confer with Delmond Garst, regional director of the union. He asserted the St. Louis strike, now in its second week, "is part of a carefully planned national campaign to unionize Ford."

"If it becomes necessary," Mr. Frankensteen declared, "we will completely tie up production by calling out our men in the various material supply companies which supply the Ford plants.

"The reason this method has not been applied so far is because it involves the jobs of so many men."

Washington: A Federal District Court jury found yesterday that Ted Creech, Harlan County, Ky., coal mine superintendent, was innocent of perjury before a Senate investigating committee. Mr. Creech was indicted for testimony he gave to the La Follette Senate civil liberities committee regarding a threat he allegedly made against Richard Tackett, also from Harlan county and another witness before the committee.

Mr. Tackett claimed that Mr Creech threatened reprisals because of Mr. Tackett's testimony.

New York: Supreme Court Justice Meier Steinbrink ruled yesterday that striking employees of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle could not picket the business of an Eagle advertiser.

Justice Steinbrink signed a modified injunction order, prohibiting picketing of a beauty parlor whose advertisements appeared in the Eagle.

I. Kaufman, chairman of the Newspaper Guild strike committee, characterized the decision as "the opening gun in what will be the final and unsuccessful attempt of the Eagle management to break the strike."

Clothing for Drought Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—The $10,000 worth of clothes given to the Saskatchewan voluntary Relief Committee by a Regina department store will help clothe 2000 children in the drought areas of Saskatchewan, the committee has decided.

Daniel Boone Kin Restores Pioneer's Home in Missouri

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELDON SPRINGS, Mo.—In the fertile valley of the Femme Osage creek, remote from present-day and other tracks of twentieth-century civilization, the home where Daniel Boone lived has been restored and dedicated to the memory of the pioneer woodsman.

The owner is Col. Francis Marion Curlee, St. Louis, Mo. attorney, who is a great-great-great grandson of Boone. For the last 12 years he has supervised the restoration work and has expended large sums in rebuilding the old stone house to its original state.

The home stands near the recently completed Daniel Boone bridge across the Mississippi River at Weldon Springs. Yet it is far enough removed from modern roads so that few outsiders know of its existence.

Colonel Curlee obtained the home in 1925 from Henry Bollmann, a farmer. The following year, the new owner moved in and began reconstruction work. By 1927 most of the work was completed, but only recently have details been restored to their original state.

The home is believed to be the first stone house built west of the Mississippi outside of St. Louis. Grounds comprise an area of 550 acres.

Boone Judgment Elm

When acquired by the St. Louis lawyer, the house stood on rough grounds in the center of a wooded tract. A spring flowed a few feet to the west—and tradition has it that the spring attracted Boone to the spot long before he decided to build. Near the spring stood an American elm tree, which became known as the Boone Judgment Elm because the pioneer frequently held court under it when he was a magistrate. Near by stood ruins of a shed—believed to be the Boones' temporary abode during construction of the house.

In restoring the place, Colonel Curlee decided the only structural changes to be made would be addition of kitchen and bathroom fixtures and bookcases. He knew a porch had been added to the house by occupants who moved in after Boone passed on. Accordingly, the porch was taken off and a simple, though substantial, doorway was added. A door on the second floor was replaced with a window. The metal roof was torn off and Colonel Curlee laid hand-drawn cypress shingles, cut to resemble the type employed in Boone's day.

Spring Walled In

The back yard was converted into a terrace and the old spring walled in. One of the Colonel's first tasks was to save the old Boone Judgment Elm.

The shed was torn down and the logs used to build four beds, a dining table and bench. In addition, Colonel Curlee built a guest house, stable and garage.

The Boone house is 28 feet wide and 46 feet long. Its walls are 2½ feet thick. The home was started in 1810 and completed two years later. Plaster on the walls was buried over the winter to "ripen"; possibly that accounts for the delay in completing the home.

Carpenters in Boone's time were master craftsmen. That is evident in a minute inspection of the woodwork in the home. No saw marks are visible, but cuts of the joiner's adz may be seen.

One of the Colonel's biggest tasks was removal of several layers of paint from the walnut woodwork. It required several days.

For furnishings, Colonel Curlee accepted only pieces which were authentic types of those used in Boone's time. The dining room is situated in the basement. The ceiling is of massive rough timbers. The floor is of brick, laid on native stone. Nine authentic Windsor chairs have been installed and a large table and huge sideboard complete the furnishings. A Kentucky rifle hangs over the fireplace.

Furnished in Walnut

The living room on the first floor is furnished with carved walnut furniture. Two quaint walnut desks obtained from the Boone family in Kentucky are placed in the living room and a bedroom. The first floor has two other rooms.

The large hall on the second floor has been made into a library. More than 2000 books—many of them about Boone—have been installed. Guest rooms on the second floor have been furnished with colonial poster beds. The attic, or "square room" as it is called, has been furnished for youngsters of the family.

C. I. O. Pushes Hague Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 4—The Committee for Industrial Organization in New Jersey pushed forward today in its fight to carry unionization into Jersey City, home of Mayor Frank Hague, Democratic state leader and opponent of militant union action, with a twofold attack on the Hague policy which thus far has kept C. I. O. organizers outside of the city.

The group has asked President Roosevelt to have federal authorities investigate "un-American" activities by Jersey City officials.

The letter to President Roosevelt read in part:

"We request you, as Chief Executive of our country, take steps to make a thorough investigation of un-American occurrences in Jersey City. Such events blast the reputation not only of Jersey City and New Jersey, but also reflect unfavorably on the prestige of the United States and wrecks the traditions of democracy on which our Government is founded."

The 13 organizers were arrested when they tried to distribute pamphlets for a meeting which had been postponed twice. The hall hired on one occasion was seized for taxes. The owner of the second hall returned a deposit for rent to William J. Carney, regional director of the C. I. O. in New Jersey, explaining that he had "remembered he had rented the auditorium to another party."

The C. I. O. also announced arrangements to send a man to Jersey City with a bundle of daily newspapers to see whether he would be allowed either to sell them or give them away and to mail C. I. O. literature from the Jersey City Post Office to Jersey City residents. They declared Mayor Hague has banned distribution of newspapers save from newsstands and has forbidden any distribution of C. I. O. literature.

FLOWERS BY WIRE
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Stars That Shone Over Bethlehem Reproduced by Hayden Planetarium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—This year's Christmas pageant, staged by the Hayden Planetarium daily during December, combines an unusual dramatization of the story of the shepherds and the Magi, together with popularly presented astronomical material relative to the Star of Bethlehem. Figures depicting the various characters appear in the planetarium's starry dome as the story told by an old shepherd unfolds.

The pageant begins with the arrival of Santa Claus; only, instead of entering by the chimney, the Planetarium Santa races his reindeer from the depths of space and thence along the miniature skyline of New York.

Next comes an explanation of how the winter solstice operates. This takes place on Dec. 22, after which the days grow increasingly longer.

Following this, the spectator is moved from New York of 1937 to Palestine in the year 6 B. C., which is generally conceded to have been the year of the Nativity—all in the space of a few seconds.

Now comes a graphic visualization of celestial spectacles which may have been the Star of Bethlehem.

First is shown a nova or exploding star, the brilliant flare of which might have been the mythical star of the first Christmas. Second, meteors and fire balls flash across the sky, for they, too, may have been taken as heralds of important events. Third, the planet Venus is shown close to the horizon as a morning star—for Venus may have been the star in question. Fourth, it is thought that a comet may have been the star the Wise Men saw.

Fifth, the Planetarium projector shows a triple conjunction of Mars, Jupiter and Saturn which occurred at the time of the Nativity. The light of these three planets, brought together in a close triangle, could easily have been interpreted as a heavenly sign and it is highly possible that they may have been regarded as a single symbol.

Such a triple conjunction is a rare celestial event. It happens only about once in 800 years. The next is due early in the 25th century. Thus astronomers will have quite a wait before they can check up on the theory that Mars, Jupiter and Saturn formed the fabled star.

Irrigation Draws Settlers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTEND, Sask.—Dozens of settlers will be moved into the Val Marie and Eastend districts in southwestern Saskatchewan, where irrigation has brought new agricultural prospects to a large area.

Borah Farm Plan Uses Extra Food To Relieve Needy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—Turning the heaviest guns of the debate so far on the farm bill, Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, in one of his growingly infrequent major addresses, attacked the proposal yesterday as unwise and unconstitutional. In particular he directed his fire at the theory of scarcity economics, particularly in relationship to "food, fiber and fodder" crops, at a time when the poor need food and clothing.

Asked by Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader, what farm bill substitute he would offer, Mr. Borah proposed the Government should attack the problem by purchasing agricultural surpluses and distributing them to the needy, "if it takes every dollar in the Treasury."

At the other end of the capitol the House subcommittee which is engaged in overhauling the tax structure turned to fields which are now tax free, and looked to an impending decision of the Supreme Court for guidance. The committee would reach, if possible, into the incomes from billions of dollars in tax-exempt securities and the salaries of state and municipal officials and employees.

Await Court Decisions

Two states—West Virginia and Washington—now have cases before the courts to levy gross receipts and occupational levies, respectively, against federal money paid corporations executing Government contracts within their boundaries.

"What the court finds will be of controlling interest in our deliberations, Representative Fred M. Vinson (D) of Kentucky, chairman of the Tax Subcommittee, explained. He added that what the court finds might fit into the individual income situation. Total securities tax exempt now outstanding from local or federal governments amount now to $50,522,000,000, of which $27,976,000,000 is wholly tax exempt, and $22,555,000,000 partially exempt.

House in Recess

The Borah speech precipitated a fight over the farm bill which continued in the Senate today. The House was in recess over the weekend. Leaders attempted to dispose of amendments to permit a vote next week, but slow progress is being made.

As frequently happens in a Borah speech his address seemed more effective in its attack than on its constructive side. The proposal to buy up crop surpluses struck no response among conservatives, but his attack on scarcity economics and the pending farm bill brought fervent approval.

He warned against crop reduction "when 30 million people are hungry."

Staffordshire Lamps
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for Gifts

This famous English Staffordshire furnishes the base for distinguished lamps in three intriguing designs — tree of life, Chinese, and English rural scenes in mulberry or green on cream grounds. Shades are tan Shantung or ivory taffeta silk.
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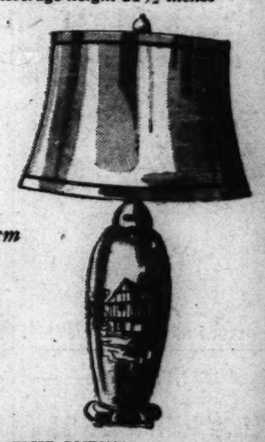

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How Vargas Explained Brazil Coup

(Continued from Page 1)

sharing of spoils and in opportunistic schemes prompted by unworthy objectives.

To demonstrate the weakness and disorganization of our political system, according to the pattern upon which it has thus far developed, let us take for instance the problem of the periodical presidential elections, which are transformed into the derisive rivalry of groups, forced to act prompted by bribery and demagogical promises, remaining entirely uninterested in and indifferent to the vital problems of the nation.

Democracy Held Menace in Crisis

In periods of crisis, such as the one we now face, the democracy of parties, instead of offering sure opportunity for expansion and progress, within the essential guarantees for life and human improvement, destroys the constituted authority, threatens the unity of the nation and endangers the very national existence, stimulating rivalries and kindling the spirit of civil discord.

The popular vote thus becomes an instrument of the most audacious, and a mask that ill conceals the conspiracy of the personal ambitions of corrupt politicians.

When the parties had objectives merely of a political character, such as the granting of constitutional rights and similar privileges, their activities could still be controlled by legal process and limited to the field of social life without disturbing the activities of work and production. But today, when the influence of the control of the State upon the economics of the nation tends to increase, political rivalry has as its object the control of the economic forces; and the perspective of civil strife which at all times lies in wait for the regime that is dependent upon the fluctuation of parties, is now substituted by the incomparably more gloomy perspective of the class struggle.

Under such circumstances, the capacity of resistance of the established regime disappears, and the pacific electoral campaign is transplanted to the field of aggressive disorder and armed clashes.

President's Criticism of 1934 Constitution

The constitutional framework of 1934, patterned after the principles of classical liberalism and upon the representative system, gave evidence of lamentable failure in these and other respects. The Constitution was evidently antiquated in relation to the spirit of the times. It was formulated for conditions which in reality had ceased to exist. Based upon principles, the validity of which could not withstand the upheavals of the world crisis, it exposed the very institutions by it created to the attacks of its enemies, with the added aggravation of weakening and corrupting the power of government.

Notwithstanding the effort made to avoid the inconveniences of the exclusively political assemblies, the legislative power in the application of the Constitution of 1934 proved to be irremediably inoperative.

The National Constituent Assembly being transformed into a Chamber of Deputies, for the purpose of formulating according to the precise terms of constitutional procedure, the complementary laws comprised in the message of the Chief of the Provisional Government of April 10, 1934, passed none of these despite the fact that the chamber was in session during the established period almost without interruption.

It is but an act of strict justice to state here that in both legislative houses there existed cultured men, devout patriots, capable of rendering meritorious service in the most delicate public functions; but nothwithstanding this, their efforts were nullified by the very defects of the structure of the organ which they served and to which they were unable to render their high personal qualities.

Why Legislative Houses Were Ended

The maintenance of that inadequate and expensive apparatus was by all means inadvisable. To keep it would, without doubt, be to encourage a spirit of favoritism and to breed discontent, since there was more interest in providing jobs for political supporters than in the fulfillment of responsibilities assumed. Others there are who would prefer to place on the shoulders of the Legislative bodies the responsibilities and tasks that the Executive will have to face in order to solve the many problems of great relevancy and grave repercussions inasmuch as they affect powerful internal and external organized interests. It should be understood that I am referring, among other things, to the coffee production and to the regulation of our foreign debt.

The present Government inherited the mistakes accumulated during the last 20 years of an artificial economy which brought about the disastrous result of the retention of large stocks of coffee and the regulation of its price; thus causing the increase of production in other countries in spite of efforts made to regulate—by means of quotas—the production and consumption of our basic product.

In an effort to neutralize the disastrous situation encountered in 1930, we initiated a policy of relieving this congestion, saving the coffee industry from complete ruin and putting business on a road that would lead to a positive restitution of normal conditions to the coffee market without producing any brusque fluctuations. In order to attain this objective, it was necessary to relieve this product of the heavy burdens which increased its price, and this will be done immediately, thus solving the problem of competition in the world market and going forward decisively toward the freer commerce of this product.

As for Suspension Of the Foreign Debt

Concerning the foreign debt, the service of amortization and interest constitutes a vital problem for our economy. To repay the loans contracted, Brazil has not refused, whenever possible, to export gold. It is naturally understood that the payments abroad can only be taken care of with a favorable commercial balance.

Under the form of legal tender that veils and disguises the nature of the basic phenomenon in economic relations, that which exists, in final analysis, is the barter of products. The transfer of values destined to satisfy obligations naturally presupposes the export of merchandise from the debtor nation to its customers in sufficiently large volume to permit it to meet the contracted responsibilities.

Under present circumstances, in view of the factors that tend to create restrictions in the free circulation of the wealth in the world market, the application of such measures, for the purpose of making up the difference between our assets and our obligations can only be carried out by means of increasing the national debt and the weakening of our internal economy.

It is superfluous to repeat that system of quotas, emergencies and compensations that day by day restrict the free flowing and the volume of international exchange have made necessary the revision of external obligations even in countries of greater agricultural and industrial productivity.

For the moment, the situation imposes the necessity of suspension of payment of interest and amortizations until it is possible to readjust our obligations without blighting and impoverishing our economic organism. We can no longer continue to liquidate our debts by the ruinous process of contracting ever larger debts, for that long soon leads to the painful necessity of adopting a more radical solution.

Exchange Problem And Its Solution

In order to face the current responsibilities of our foreign obligations we burden national production with such heavy duties that practically mean the confiscation of exchange expressed in the levying of an official tax of 35 per cent, leading finally to a reduction of equal percentage in the prices of the products of exportation. It is essential to put an end to this confiscation, restoring the commerce of exchange to its normal conditions. Our available funds abroad, which have been thus totally absorbed to take care of the debt, and even then being insufficient, have resulted in leaving us with nothing for the reconstruction of the economic apparatus, upon which depends all national progress.

We need to equip the railroads of the country in such a way as to offer economical transportation of the products of the various regions, as well as to draw plans for new railroads, and to build new roads, fulfilling in this way our plan of communications, particularly wherein it refers to the penetration of the hinterland, and the connection of the inland centers of consumption with the outlets of exportation.

On the other hand, to accomplish the foregoing, it is imperative that we develop the iron smelting industry, taking advantage of the abundance of minerals, in a vast plan of collaboration between the Government and foreign capital that is searching for a remunerative investment, creating in this way in a definite manner our basic industry upon which depends the solution of the great problem of national defense.

It is also necessary to provide our armed forces with efficient equipment, which will enable them to safeguard the integrity and the independence of the nation, permitting it to co-operate with the other nations of the continent in the task of preserving peace.

Why the Government Machinery Was Changed

In order to readjust the political machinery to the economic necessities of the country and to guarantee the measures pointed out, no other alternative was possible, but the one which was taken: the establishment of a strong regime, of peace, of justice and of work. When the machinery of government no longer corresponds to the requirements of a people, there is no other solution but to change it, establishing other patterns of action.

A regime which, when the problem of presidential succession came up every four years, suffered serious upheavals, practically fatal traumatic attacks, for the lack of national parties with doctrinary principles that could express the aspirations of the people, certainly was not worth what it represented to be and was functioning merely in a negative sense.

If we desire reforms, let us begin at once by the political reform. All other reforms will be of secondary importance, and without the former the latter would be inconsistent documents of poltical theory.

When political rivalries threaten to degenerate into civil warfare, it is a sign that the constitutional regime has lost its practical value, and that it exists only as an abstraction. The nation had arrived at that stage. The complicated machinery of government did not function. There existed no appropriate organs through which the Government could express its deliberation and its will.

Let us then restore to the nation its authority and freedom of action: its authority, by giving it the instruments of effective power with which it can overpower disruptive internal and external influences; its freedom, by allowing complete national judgment as to the methods and aims of the Government; and let us permit it to build freely its history and its destiny.

South American Opinions

As Latin America assimilates the news of Brazil's coup d'etat, establishing an authoritarian state along fascist lines, a wide variety of opinion is expressed testifying to the difficulty of accurately determining the direction which Brazil has taken. Typical editorial comments follow:

El Siglo, Bogota, Colombia: Brazil has abandoned the beaten path of tropical tyrannies to clothe itself in the fashionable clothes of today.

La Noche, La Paz, Bolivia: The constitutional reform, as imposed on the people, will only secure the necessary majority with difficulty. The public appears calm for the moment, but a tremendous reaction is to be expected.

El Mercurio, Santiago, Chile: The chief lesson to be learned from Brazil is this: it is the simbient of democracy that is all wrong in South America, not the idea. . . . Nothing that has happened in Brazil will affect the solidarity of our sister republics.

La Prensa, Buenos Aires, Argentina: It is difficult today to admit that the constitution of a nation can be framed by one single man and not by the direct representatives of the people. Its ratification by plebiscite is only apparently legitimate. History has proved that constitutions approved by large majorities in this way have invariably collapsed with the author.

La Cronica, Lima, Peru: Brazil, following its political traditions, has shown the peaceful way to solve the transcendental problem of gravitating from parliamentary to corporative democracy.

La Union, Valparaiso, Chile: Washington is to be congratulated on its reserve which is an example to others; the Brazilian change is principally "personalist" in nature and "nothing very novel."

Conservative Bloc In Senate Maps Recovery Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

cluded a small group of more conservative members, Senators Carter Glass and Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, Royal S. Copeland of New York, William H. King of Utah, Walter F. George of Georgia, Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina, Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina, Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana.

This group of leaders, present economic and political conditions in terms of extreme gravity. Their viewpoint, it appeared, was that if business recovery were not promoted speedily by means of "reassurance" policies, political changes might be expected: the President might swing back to a heavy spending and heavy reforming program.

"Congress Must Act"

"Congress must act," seemed to be the slogan of the meeting, "even if it has to take the initiative away from the President. There must be reassurance so that capital will get into circulation and come out of hiding. There must be less neckling and harassing." The consensus was that there must be reassurance and reassurance quickly."

This group was quoted in seeming agreement on the following points:

Reassurance to business, workers and investors that the Government would give them a square deal on a permanent basis, not a 24-hour basis.

Immediate tax revision, with repeal or modification of the undistributed corporate profits tax and the capital gains tax.

Relaxing of "regimentation and regulation" by government.

Balancing of budget.

Stimulation of private enterprise by Government assurance and aid. Some thought that the new housing bill presented by Mr. Roosevelt was a step in the right direction.

Encouragement of foreign trade and of export markets for American staples.

Liberals Also Meet

The group of liberals who met in a Washington club last night had far less sharply defined views. Their purpose was to analyze the current business recession and to work toward conclusions without any preconceived notion of a solution. Senators Robert J. Bulkley of Ohio, Carl A. Hatch of New Mexico, James E. Murray of Montana, and H. H. Schwarts of Wyoming were among those present, together with about a dozen members of the House. At least 15 economists were present, and a number of department officials, writers, and generally interested Washingtonians. The total group, similar to previous policy-discussing groups that meet privately here, numbered something over 50.

Government economists, among them Leon Henderson of WPA, Mordecai Ezekiel of the Department of Agriculture, and various labor department experts, analyzed recent trade figures. Outstanding points included these: That the decline in Government spending between last year and this year was about $3,000,000,000; that the rise in costs during the present year is one of the most revealing explanations of the recession, and that labor costs make up a substantial part of the total; that the price-rises continued right through September, after the recession was manifest to business; that monopoly plays a large part in control of the present price structure.

French Visits To Reassure Ring of Allies

(Continued from Page 1)

slovak relations in the conversations.

On M. Delbos's entire journey, the domestic situation in France will have considerable bearing.

Despite the Cagoulard, or "hooded men" plot for monarchial revolution in France—more and more ramifications of which have come to light this week—there is a growing feeling that France is once more returning to traditional stability after one of periodic upheavals to which she is subject.

This opinion is reflected in the increasing influence of France in Central and Eastern European affairs and the steady tightening of ties linking her with Poland and the Little Entente. It is felt in fact that M. Delbos can now claim that the close community of ideas with Britain will help him to draw the bonds still tighter.

Several Countries in Crises

On the other hand the world has been reminded in the past few days that three of the four countries M. Delbos is visiting have somewhat unstable governments. In Poland there has been much unrest and a change of administration is believed imminent. Roumania is in the throes which the two chief rivals, Dr. Juliu which the two chief rivals, Dr. Julio Maniu and Premier George Tatarescu are both finding allies in the strangest quarters.

The democratic peasant leader has made an electoral pact with Nicholas Titulescu (who has just made a dramatic return to Bucharest from voluntary exile) and with Cornelius Codreanu, head of the Fascist Iron Guard. Liberal premier made similar arrangements with the ex-peasant and now semi-fascist Dr. Alexander Vaida-Voevod.

The polling date is too near for M. Delbos to expect concrete results from his talks in Bucharest. Although the Tatarescu Cabinet, being in power, is expected to win, the real voting strength of the opposition is so much greater than that of the "Kings man" that the new government is not expected to have much authority.

Conflict in Yugoslavia

Similarly, Yugoslavia, whose Premier is just going to Rome, is almost fanatically opposed to the present dictatorial regime and to unnecessarily pro-Italian and pro-German policy it is following. Britain's new rapprochement with France is, however, expected to prevent Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch's Italian visit from taking Yugoslavia any nearer to the Berlin-Rome axis. It is hoped, in fact, that the contrary will happen.

At the beginning of the week, almost simultaneously with the Delbos trip, a new autonomous state—the Sanjak of Alexandretta—one of whose parents is France and the other Turkey, came into existence. Settlement of the Alexandretta problem was one of the League of Nation's outstanding successes, and inauguration of the problem of the autonomous Sanjak whose foreign policy is to be controlled by Syria, though most of the inhabitants are Turks, is expected to consolidate friendly relations between France and one of the leaders of the Balkan league.

Neutrality Board to Meet

On the other end of the Mediterranean the Spanish situation has moved a stage further on with a decision to hold a meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee early next week to discuss the replies of Salamanca and Barcelona to the proposal to withdraw volunteers which both sides have accepted "in principle."

Most experts agree that the military situation now definitely favors General Franco. The fact that he has not yet delivered the expected offensive is attributed by some to the winter and the weather, by others to a belief that lack of food will gradually undermine the morale of the Loyalists.

Another significant development of the past week is practical elimination of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht from connection with the economic direction of Germany. It is understood that the appointment of Dr. Walther Funk as his successor has caused serious misgivings in German industrial circles, owing to the fact that his qualifications for regulating trade are unknown through his work as head of the government propaganda department.

Cuba Places Curb On Foreign Groups

HAVANA, Dec. 4 (AP)—Cuban authorities, under a new presidential decree, today clamped a close vigilance on all groups of foreigners engaged in propaganda or acts regarded as likely to produce disorder.

The decree, signed last night by President Laredo Bru, directed the Department of Interior to proceed with expulsion of foreigners committing acts likely to disturb public order.

It appeared that the order was directed principally at rival groups sympathetic with the Spanish Government or insurgents. There have been several personal and group clashes between the two factions in recent weeks.

Col. Fulgencio Batista, Cuba's "strong man," said "Cuba is now a land of work and peace. As to the Spaniard who occupies himself with political militancy, Fascist or Communist, misusing our traditional hospitality, we firmly believe he should go to Spain to the field of action.

"He who feels brave should show his bravery over there."

Popular Air Trips Foreseen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—An exhibition of airports and airways, dealing with flying from a civilian point of view, was opened at the Birmingham Art Gallery by Wing Commander J. A. C. Wright, who expressed his belief that the airplane will turn out to be one of the most powerful influences for peace. He declared that we are on the threshold of a new era in aviation—that soon the masses of the people will be flying to distant parts of the world.

Tower re-Views

by Clearday

(Continued from Page 1)

pass by an opportunity for debate, and where desk tops are slammed to drown out opposing speakers, offered no dissenting vote.

* * *

Delbos Travels

Rearming, Britain and France this week openly rededicated their common front in Europe. Premier Camille Chautemps and Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos of France visited London, where Prime Minister Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary Eden, and King George paid them honor.

An uncommunicative communique resulted. Between its lines appears to run a warning to Germany not to expect any concessions on colonies, and not to disturb the peace of Central Europe.

* * *

Returning to Paris, M. Delbos set forth on a Central European tour. In Warsaw he was greeted as one heralding France's turning from Russia to Poland for an ally on Germany's east. In Berlin he was courteously entertained. He goes to Prague and other capitals strengthened by British support. Britain, apparently shocked by German colonial demands in Africa, solidifies her French friendship.

Belgian Labor spoke up against any concessions to Germany in the Belgian Congo.

Diplomatic Chessboard: Page 1.

* * *

Mickey in Politics

Even Mickey Mouse became an international incident in the world's touchy mood. Yugoslavia banned him when he was about to organize a conspiracy against a fictitious reigning prince in his daily comic strip. So close are comics to high politics!

* * *

'El Caudillo'

Italy has her Duce, Germany her Reichsführer, and now Insurgent Spain has "El Caudillo," General Franco's new title. He has ordered a blockade of all Loyalist ports. Britain protests. El Caudillo, meaning chieftain or leader, has given the Loyalists to Monday for surrender. If they refuse, he threatens a "big push."

Pay for Spanish Land?: Page 5.

* * *

Municipal Reforms

Let the world seethe, New York City is cleaning house. Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney-elect of New York County, proved he was not bandying words about when he charged Albert Marinelli, County Clerk, with underworld connections. Specific charges were laid before Governor Lehman; Mr. Marinelli resigned.

A police shake-up ousted Tammany men from high positions. In the new City Council, however, Democrats hold a majority of two, redeeming somewhat Tammany's poor showing in the recent elections.

* * *

In Kansas City a group of 135 Democrats and Republicans have organized a Citizens' Charter Association, on a reform platform.

The Mayor of Newark, N. J., Meyer C. Ellenstein, has been indicted with 26 other city officials and citizens for alleged complicity in questionable real estate deals.

In Congress, civil service reform entered a vigorous stage as nine Senators on the Post Office Committee approved the McKellar bill. This bill is generally branded as a spoils measure. Civic groups are in the lists for its defeat.

Women Assail Spoils: Page 1.

* * *

Quick re-Views

President Roosevelt stirs Congress storm by proposal for cutting outlay on road building by $175,000,000. Tax revision glimmers at this special session. Farm bill shorn of crop control for 1938 is delayed as Secretary Wallace objects to its cost, estimated as high as $1,000,000,000 a year. Wages and hours bill is forced onto floor by petition. The President's housing message stressed lowering of wages and material costs. Organized labor reacted as one might expect—against lower wages.

Labor: William Green and John L. Lewis meet in peace talks, Ford plant continues despite C. I. O. strike at St. Louis. The National Labor Relations Board cites the Ford company as unfair in the St. Louis dispute.

Brazil: President Vargas dissolves all political parties, including the fascist Integralista. He had all state flags publicly burned.

Vargas Explains His Coup: Page 1.

* * *

Mexico's Congress blocks proposal for a corporative state.

Exploration: Nine member of second Byrd Expedition receive Congressional medals. Sir Hubert Wilkins sets up base in Arctic in hunt for missing Russian fliers. A Lake Michigan diver descends to a record depth of 420 feet, aided by a helium suit.

Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

expressed in an article in the Cornell Law Quarterly which appeared at one point to impugn the theory of judicial review of congressional enactments. The article was put in the voluminous record at the time the court fight was at its height.

Member of Cornell Faculty

Professor Edgerton was born in Kansas in 1888, graduated from Cornell, and received his law degree at Harvard in 1914. He taught in the Cornell Law School from 1916 to 1919, and returned to that university in 1929 as a full professor. He was a member at one time of the Boston law firm of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins, and his unconventional legalistic thinking puts him in the Holmes-Brandeis school of jurists.

Kansas Is Only State To Lose in Population

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Kansas was the only state to lose population during the 12 months ended July 1, the census bureau estimated today.

The population of Rhode Island, South Dakota, Nebraska and New Mexico was unchanged, the bureau said, while all other states showed increases. The bureau calculated the Kansas population decreased 22,000 to 1,864,000. Rhode Island's remained at 681,000, South Dakota's at 692,000, Nebraska's at 1,364,000 and New Mexico's at 422,000.

New York, most populous state in the Union, increased the number of its residents 24,000 to 12,959,000. Nevada's gain was the smallest—1000. That brought the State's total population to 101,000.

Pennsylvania Celebrates

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4 (AP)—Pennsylvania was ready today to celebrate the 150th anniversary of its ratification of the United States Constitution. Albert M. Greenfield, chairman of the Constitution Commemoration Committee appointed by Gov. George H. Earle, announced arrangements were complete for a three-day observance the middle of December.

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Spain and the Land: Seizures to End?

Country's Reorganization Is Declared to Depend on Agrarian Reform

Land Is Poor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Whichever side wins in the Spanish civil war, it will have the tremendous task of reorganizing the country. The keynote of this reorganization will be agrarian reform.

What is the basic fact of present-day Spanish life? It is that Spain is an exceedingly poor country. Nothing can further either the ideal of national greatness on the right or the ideal of improving the standard of life of the lower classes on the left unless this basic defect is cured. Spain, in order to recover from the political disasters which have beset her way for more than a century must become a richer country than she is. Otherwise, whatever regime is in power will remain backward and ineffective.

Spain can achieve recovery only by thoroughly reorganizing her agriculture, because from every viewpoint agriculture is the natural basis of economic life in Spain. It employs about two thirds of the population and, as there seems little chance of developing industry in the near future, will continue to do so. She has a natural market in many parts of the world for her oranges, her lemons and a number of other products of her warm climate.

Has Lost Much of Markets

She has lost a considerable part of these markets. Crops formerly grown in a few Mediterranean countries only have been introduced to new countries.

This drives Spain back to growing crops for the home market. But at least part of the export trade can be recovered if Spanish products successfully compete in quality with those of other countries.

The difficulty is partly technical. Spain, by nature, is a dry country. The land is enormously fertile where adequate irrigation is used, as in Valencia and Granada; it is a desert where it is not. But irrigation, in a rocky, mountainous country, with small villages and enormous distances between, is dependent on large capital expenditure. It seems out of the question that, for many years to come, the state could provide or even help much in providing that capital.

Moreover, the technical problem of irrigation transforms itself into a problem of the social structure of the Spanish countryside. The capital, surprising as it may seem, is there. It is in the hands of the Spanish magnates. About one third of the Spanish soil belongs to people such as the Dukes of Alba, Medinoceli and Pignatelli, all of whom own estates of the size of small provinces.

Only a Third for Tenants

More than a third is in the hands of large owners, who, though far less rich than these magnates, still own estates of a very considerable extent. Only the remaining less than a third is in the hands of tenant farmers, and of these the larger half does not own estates sufficiently large to keep them above starvation level.

Land reforms have been urgent for many years. In the early years of the Republic, 1931-32, they were timidly touched upon and there was an immediate outcry from the landowners. Again the Popular Front Government, elected in February, 1936, attempted to distribute land to landless peasants, and this was certainly a contributory cause of the Franco rebellion.

On Oct. 7, 1936, the Ministry of Agriculture issued a decree abolishing rents on land and legalizing the "expropriation on behalf of the state, without compensation, of all rural properties, whatever their extent, belonging on the 18th of July, 1936, to persons who had taken a direct or indirect part in the rebellion against the Republic."

Magnates Still Prevail

The law of expropriation has resulted in the confiscation of 4,000,000 hectares (9,800,000 acres) of land from absentee landlords. Up to the end of February, 1937, 2,532,438 hectares had been distributed.

The Agrarian Reform and the "Credito Agricola" have advanced, up to the present, 54,000,000 pesetas (about $18,000,0000 at par but less than half this amount at current exchange) to farmers and peasants. This is of marked benefit, as it relieves them from usurers who kept them perpetually crushed with interest burdens.

But the possession of large areas is still in the hands of the magnates. They have plenty of labor at their disposal. The tenantry of southern Spain is, in fact, nothing but a landless agricultural proletariat, descending from ancient serfs and even slaves, still helplessly dependent upon the will of the magnate (who lives in town, and very often not even in Spain) and his representatives in the village, the administrator, the "Cazique" (the political boss), the chief of the guardia, the lawyer and the notary.

Are Miserably Paid

On the average, the laborer gets wages of about 3 pesetas for adult males, nominally about $8 a month. Yet there are long months of unemployment. When, during times of social unrest, the laborers have their wages improved, the administrators usually reply by leaving a considerable part of the land uncultivated.

The situation is only slightly better as regards those tenants who have holdings sufficient to feed them.

There are two main points to this system. One is that half of the crops go to the landowner, in kind, instead of fixed rents. The second point is that the tenant can be evicted at will (the contracts are usually not for more than two or three years), and that all improvements revert to the owner.

With the landowners resisting agrarian reform, and many of the peasants for the first time tasting the fruits of some attempt at agrarian adjustment, the future of Spain, whatever government it may have, will largely be written upon its farms.

Pay for Properties Nearer in Spain

By the Associated Press

Madrid, Dec. 4

The remote prospect of foreign investors' being compensated for their Spanish property seized at the outbreak of the civil war appeared slightly nearer today.

Madrid newspapers published a Barcelona dispatch predicting modification of the war-time collectivization decree. No authority was given for the prediction, but its passage by the censor was regarded as significant.

The Barcelona dispatch cited the decree of French courts at Montpellier recognizing the sovereign rights of the Spanish Government over the Catalonian potassium mines at Suria. As a result of this, the dispatch said, the collectivization decree was certain to be modified to recognize the rights of owners—whether private or corporate—to collect indemnity for seized or collectivized property.

In Madrid it was explained this modification would not apply to property seized from Spaniards condemned as fascists during the present conflict. The extent of these seizures was indicated by last week's announcement that the Government expects to collect some $2,500,000 rent yearly from such property in Madrid alone.

Vast amounts of other property were taken over by workers' committees throughout Government Spain at the outset of the war.

First Spanish Collective Farm Indicates Plans to Help Peasants

Made as Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALDEGANGA, Spain—A collective farm has been established at this little village of Valdeganga, 2800 feet above sea-level, on the plateau between Valencia and Madrid. It is a small experiment, but it is illustrative of the plans of the Spanish Government to adjust conditions on the land and among the peasants—plans which have in some degree gone on despite the war.

The Valdeganga "collective" has been in operation since May of this year. When the outbreak of the civil war prevented the owner of a large estate here from returning from abroad, the Government gave the peasants permission to work the land collectively.

According to Juan Ramon Parra, mayor of the village, the former 250 acres under cultivation have been increased to 325 acres. The additional land has been devoted to cereals as these are the most necessary crops in government Spain today.

Eight families live on the collective, all landless peasants before. Their major complaint at present is shortage of labor as so many of the able-bodied men have been called up for the army.

Farm Machinery Scarce

There were formerly two pairs of old mules; the peasants sold one pair and bought two more pairs through the "Reforma Agraria." The "Reforma Agraria" is an institution which maintains model experimental farms, gives advice to farmers on their problems and facilitates credit to them for breeding stock, and for machinery, seed and fertilizer.

As they are short of men and have no farm machinery (excepting one mule-drawn reaper and binder, and a mule-drawn thresher, they are thinking of asking for a tractor.

In this part of the country what machinery they have is still novel enough; most of the reaping is done by hand with a sickle, and a curious sort of wooden guard, like a sabot, is worn on the left hand, the one that holds the sheaf, to protect it from cuts.

They sow wheat, barley, rye and oats. Each family keeps an equal share of the cereals for food and seed till next harvest and the surplus is all sold to the Government at a fixed price. They are satisfied with this arrangement. They do not care about profits and are only too glad to feel secure of a comfortable living. The cottages in which the peasants live are rent free.

Each worker over the age of 15 years is paid four pesetas a day, nominally about 3s. 4d., but actually worth much less, for his labor plus 50 centimos for each child, as those who have large families have to buy wheat over and above their share.

Regarded a Just Arrangement

Ramon, the mayor, feels this to be just. "I have only two, a boy and a girl," he said, "but I don't see why another man who has six little ones should find himself the poorer for it."

His boy is seven and does not go to school because it is too far, five kilometers, but when he is a little older his father has promised him a bicycle. Most of the women and children go to live in the village in winter so that the children can attend school.

The mayor arises every morning at four o'clock and is busy from morning till night either in the village, with his duties as mayor, or in the fields.

The town hall is the only new-fronted house in the village. Behind, it is rough gray stone like the rest, but the façade is plastered and painted a gay yellow with window-boxes full of flowers.

The school is in the same building. The church, very ancient and almost windowless, has a printed notice on the closed door, stating, "This building is the property of the nation. (Signed) Board for the Protection of Art Treasures."

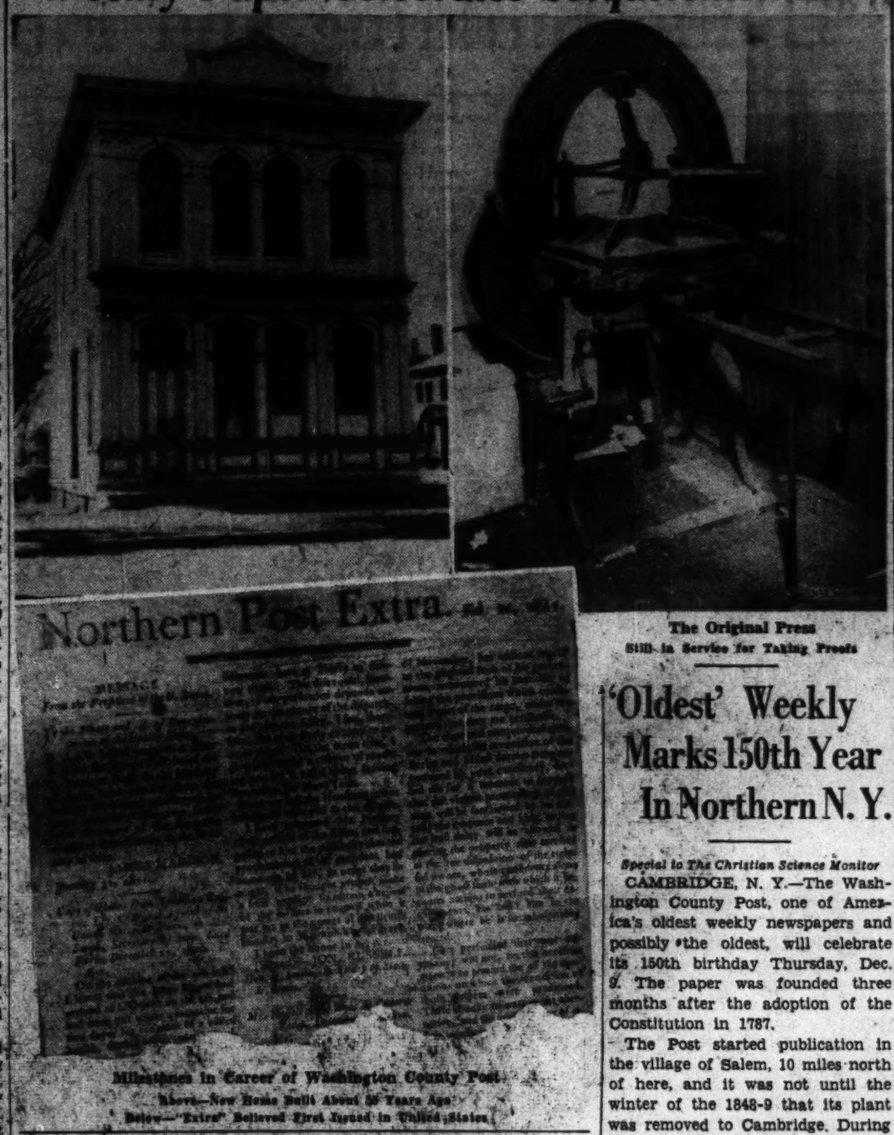
Clearly, agricultural prosperity is the key to Spanish prosperity, for in Spain there is only one industrial worker to every 17 inhabitants. And in the peasants' efforts to develop the farms and promote the education of their children, something of the traditional Spanish laziness has disappeared.

Dolls for Princesses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLYHEAD, Wales—Dolls dressed in the Welsh national costume were presented recently to Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose by Mr. David Lloyd George. The presentation was made on behalf of the children of the Welsh town of Caernarvon.

Weekly Paper Celebrates Sesquicentennial



Milestones in Career of Washington County Post
Above—New Home Built About 50 Years Ago
Below—"Extra" Believed First Issued in United States

The Original Press
Still in Service for Taking Proofs

'Oldest' Weekly Marks 150th Year In Northern N. Y.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, N. Y.—The Washington County Post, one of America's oldest weekly newspapers and possibly the oldest, will celebrate its 150th birthday Thursday, Dec. 9. The paper was founded three months after the adoption of the Constitution in 1787.

The Post started publication in the village of Salem, 10 miles north of here, and it was not until the winter of the 1848-9 that its plant was removed to Cambridge. During its century and a half it has become one of the best known of the state's rural newspapers. For years it maintained a staff correspondent at Albany, during sessions of the Legislature, and it once boasted the largest circulation of any newspaper north of that city.

Today the Post still continues the weekly edition founded by two great-great-grandfathers of the present publisher, Charles John Stevenson. Unlike several of its neighbors, it never became a daily, but the people of Cambridge and vicinity continue, as did their forebears, to gather about the post-office each Thursday evening and wait for the "paper to come out." The usual issue is not more than 12 pages. For many years the paper consisted of only four small pages, three columns wide and about 17 inches deep.

The date is Feb. 21, 1811, but the "spot" news is an event which occurred Jan. 31, in Washington, D. C., when President Madison sent Congress a special message concerning an imminent break in relations with Great Britain. Although the message was 21 days old when it reached northern New York, the editor considered it of such vital importance that an extra issue of the Post was printed.

The little hand press, small in comparison with the big newspaper press of today, which printed the first issue of the Post in 1788 is still in the plant and is used every day as a proof press. It does excellent work in spite of a break in the casting, which was mended many years ago.

The Post was past three score years of age when the first railroad came to Cambridge in 1853. When the first passenger train went chugging up the line a timid young girl stood near the tracks in open-mouthed wonder, watching. In 1934, when passenger service was discontinued, as the last train made its way over the rails, the same girl, though 90, sat placidly in her front porch rocker and watched the cars disappear.

The subject of "temperance and total abstinence" was discussed for many years, and Cambridge was one of the five or six towns in the state which voted against liquor selling last year.

Liquor Hazards Increasing, Safety Survey Discloses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Intoxication, both of drivers and pedestrians, is a far greater cause of traffic mishaps than official figures estimate, despite the almost unprecedentedly high level of these estimates. This is the conclusion of National Safety Council's committee for tests for intoxication, which has just released one of the most comprehensive reports in this field since prohibition repeal aggravated the automobile accident problem.

The committee finds that official reports of the part played by alcohol in traffic accidents "greatly underestimates" the true situation. It urges that steps be taken to develop efficient test methods, legislation and court procedure to permit officials to deal more adequately with the problem, and concurrent efforts to create an active public opinion which would decrease the amount of drunken driving.

The committee, headed by Judge Harry H. Porter, chief justice of the Municipal Court in Evanston, was composed of safety officials, engineers, police officials and physicians, and included Donald S. Berry, traffic engineer of the National Safety Council and Lieut. F. M. Kreml, director of the traffic safety institute at Northwestern University.

The report emphasizes the fact that liquor is much more a culprit than the public is led to believe from mishap reports and observations. And it points out the difficulties confronting any move to reduce the accident toll from this cause.

A summary of its recommendations is as follows:

1. Every intoxication examination should include questions asked at the scene of the accident or violation so as to collect evidence for ruling out any false defenses.
2. Officers should be thoroughly trained in examination procedure and should use a special report form for recording answers and observations.
3. Chemical tests of body fluid or breath, or clinical examinations by physicians as a supplement to the officer's examination in those cases when the person has been injured or complains of illness.
4. Chemical tests of body fluids or breath should not be undertaken unless the services of a person competent to testify regarding the meaning and value of the test are available when court appearances are necessary.
5. City and state enforcement departments should co-operate with police surgeons, physicians, hospitals, and departments of health in the establishment of improved procedures for examination.
6. A special intoxication examination report form is recommended for use in city and state enforcement departments.
7. Legal definitions of the phrases "intoxicated" and "under the influence" should be improved, clarified and made more uniform.
8. Educational and enforcement methods should be directed at drinking pedestrians as well as at drinking drivers.
9. More specific information should be obtained on the relationship between alcohol and accidents and the effectiveness of the various methods for dealing with the intoxication problem.
10. Educational information should be prepared to inform the public in a more specific manner of the hazards of driving after drinking and to develop public support.

Miami Is Host to Air Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 3 — Speeding along the air lanes from all parts of the country, scores of planes are converging on Miami to participate in the All-American Air Races which start today and continue through Sunday.

Some 170 light planes flown by air-minded business and professional men gathered in Orlando and made a mass hop here yesterday. The majority of the private fliers are members of the Florida Alligator Club, a pilots' organization.

A "planned flight" race brought more than a score of fliers from Tampa yesterday with three groups of planes on convoys from Louisville, Washington and Dallas stopped in Tampa on the way to Miami.

A three-day convention of the National Association of State Aviation Officials opened at the Miami Biltmore Hotel Wednesday. Gill Robb Wilson, president of the association, greeted the gathering and prominent speakers have been Richard Aldworth, manager of Newark Airport; Paul Bauer, chairman of the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission; Maj. William B. Smith, flight surgeon of the Connecticut Aero Commission, and others.

During the air races eight other aviation organizations will hold meetings here. They are: the First Florida Aviation Congress, now in formation; the Alligator Club; Sportsman Pilots 99's; Private Fliers Association; Florida Airport Managers; Florida Aviation Editors, and the Florida Junior Chamber of Commerce Aviation committee.

Record of Week in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Dec. 4

President:

Asked Congress to liberalize federal housing act to stimulate business.

Asked Congress to curtail federal highway expenditures.

Nominated Representative Fred M. Vinson (D) of Kentucky, and Prof. Henry White Edgerton of Cornell University as associate judges of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

Fished off Florida coast.

Senate:

Post Office committee approved bill partially restoring patronage in selection of postmasters.

House:

Petition ended blockade of wages and hours bill in rules committee.

Departments:

State Department demanded Japan consult United States before taking control of Chinese customs.

Department of Justice invoked anti-trust law against Western Union and Postal Telegraph.

I. C. C. heard railroad's petition for rate increases.

General:

C. I. O. and A. F. of L. chiefs met in effort to end labor rift.

Industry Looks to Schools For Ability in Job-Seekers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 4—For two days, at general and sectional meetings of the American Vocational Association's annual convention here, teachers and Federal Government officials have been proclaiming in speeches just what they expect industry to do in providing jobs for vocational school graduates.

The tables were turned yesterday. Industry, speaking through N. D. Hubbell of Rochester, announced what it expects from the schools in the way of providing capable, educated—even cultured—applicants for jobs.

Mr. Hubbell, who is training adviser for the Eastman Kodak Company, employing about 35,000 men and women, told several hundred members of the association:

"The extent to which the schools are involved in our training picture is the giving of that specific training which is common to a number of occupations, jobs or industries, and the education which fits the individual to become a member of our social and economic order.

Some Culture Asked

"The minimum which is common to all levels of jobs will include the 'three R's.' In addition, industry would like to feel it could depend on the schools to supply a sound philosophy of life. I think industry would like a little culture squeezed into the curriculum—enough to give the student an appreciation of some of the finer things of life.

"This does not call for a high degree of appreciation for the fine arts, but rather a wholesome interest in something worthwhile—something the employee will be able to enjoy thinking about.

"Another angle of this sound philosophy of life is the teaching of an understanding of our American type of economic and social order and a wholesome respect for it."

Mr. Hubbell, in reply to a request to explain further his definition of culture, replied that the pursuit of a hobby was an approximation of his conception of culture as an interest beyond the scope of daily tasks.

Needs of Children

Seventy-two other speakers addressed sectional meetings of the convention, yesterday being the busiest day of the national assembly thus far. The convention ends today.

One speaker, Mrs. Margaret L. Washington, district supervisor of rehabilitation for Tennessee, declared that 600,000 children in the United States were in need of rehabilitation. That estimate, she said, was a conservative one.

"Nothing is being done to help these children needing rehabilitation," she added.

Addressing another section meeting, Robert Hoppock of the national occupational conference, New York, denied that vocational schools were "the dumping ground for students who aren't bright enough for the academic course." That may have been true years ago, when vocational schools were first started, he said, but today the standards for vocational schools often are higher than those of the academic high schools.

"And that," he added, "is progress."

Today will be marked by 14 sectional meetings which will be addressed by more than 50 speakers.

More than 4000 delegates registered for the convention sessions, staged in three hotels and in the huge Fifth Regiment armory.

German Transport Is Still Dependent Greatly on Horses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The clippety-clop of the horse cab still lingers on in Germany, although it is fast giving way to the speedy rail service offered by the Reich's "snellzug."

Narrow dirt roads that wind through villages—the roadways of the post-chaise era—are fast fading before the ribbons of cement which form Germany's new highway system, and with them fade the horse-drawn vehicles.

Nevertheless, despite the growing mechanization of transport, the use of horses for passenger transit has not died out completely. In Berlin there are 42 horse-cobs or "droschken" as they are called, plying for fare.

Many provinces boast of the survival of the post-chaise on their roadways, while recent figures disclose that 967 horses and 1770 mail-coaches are engaged in the post-chaise service. Last year there were 1074 horses and 2041 mail-coaches, representing a reduction of 13 per cent in the past 12 months. At this rate of decline, it would be well for travelers seeking this means of transportation to make early application.

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

Doorways of Early America

What visitor to an unfamiliar region is not interested to notice the doorways of the buildings he passes, especially those of the homes? To most people they would have more than interest—lively attraction, even though one had no knowledge of architecture. The dominance of this feature of a home, and the endless types that range from those of marked refinement and restraint to the ornate and pretentious, make for the enthusiast an engrossing subject.

"In fact the doorway is, next to the fireplace perhaps, the feature of a house about which is woven the most of sentiment," is one sentence from the foreword of "Early American Doorways," by I. T. Frary, published by Garrett and Massie, Richmond, Va., and selling at $5.00. He further states, "The doorway has always been a symbol of protection and hospitality; of protection as the barrier which excludes enemies and intruders from the home; of hospitality, as the portal through which friends gain entrance to the family circle and the fireside."

Such sensitive appreciation seems to be the minor note in this author's attitude, the major one being an architectural appraisal which includes subjects in the whole sweep of the present America which could be termed early. Nearly 200 full-page views form five groups—the states of New England; the South; West of the Alleghenies; the Southwest; and Canada.

In the crisply written two or three pages that introduce each of these groups, Mr. Frary reveals something of the general character of the early architecture found in the region, as it is affected by climate, the native countries of the settlers, and by the differing modes of life that resulted from these influences.

New Englanders tended to cultivate only small farms and to develop towns and industries with the abundant water power available. They acquired social and commercial habits very different from those of southern planters whose estates ran to thousands of acres, each one a self-sufficient unit and perhaps miles from the nearest neighbor. Great houses usually much larger than in the North were adapted to an ampler hospitality, which is indicated by those significant doorways which are pictured here.

We are reminded that there was a strong westward current of emigration just after the Revolution, as the extensive territory south of the Great Lakes was opened with Federal grants to several companies. As a definite region was assigned to each, those who occupied them continued as they were able the types of homes which they had left behind—in New England, Virginia, New Jersey.

In the Southwest, where Spain's foothold preceded that of England's on the Atlantic coast, forms that seem to us exotic have fascinating diversity, all the stronger for the complete passing of the influences that created them. Almost wholly ecclesiastical, their age antedates nearly all other structures of like purpose in the United States, those portrayed here being of 1720-1730.

So illuminating is the meager text that we wish the photographer-author had greatly expanded it to include extended comment with each picture. We are left with the impression that he has withheld from us pleasure he is peculiarly qualified to give.

C. G. B.

Courtesy Frank Partridge, Inc.

Including examples that show the progress of English furniture styles during the entire eighteenth century, the exhibition of over sixty pieces at the galleries of Frank Partridge, Inc., holds numerous items of extraordinary interest. Of first rank are the two china cabinets pictured here, with the Chippendale designs as published. One of these designs was simplified in construction, the other was followed closely. . . . The settee of fruitwood dates in the early 1700's and is covered with needlework of the same period, beautifully wrought on a red ground

English 18th Century Furniture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

An unusually comprehensive exhibition of eighteenth century English furniture, including numerous documented pieces, is being shown until Dec. 15 at the galleries of Frank Partridge, 6 West 56th Street. Interest in this collection centers in two extraordinary Chippendale mahogany cabinets of 1750-60, which indicate the refinements of the decorative arts in England at this time.

Beginning with some superlative examples of the brilliant needlecraft of the Jacobean period, the exhibition shows the various phases of English taste as expressed in decorative styles between 1700 and 1799. The first is the "Age of Walnut," represented by the delightful small-scale chairs and tables of the Queen Anne period. In these the cabriole leg and other delicate refinements lighten the weight imposed upon English furniture forms by the Dutch designers brought over by William of Orange.

They are followed by the more elegant chairs, settees and sofas upholstered in both French and English tapestry of the period. In these the richly carved frames, contemporaneous with the early Louis XV periods in Paris, are of mahogany more often than of walnut.

The transition from Louis XV to Louis XVI style in France is seen in the salon suite of about 1760 signed by I. Boucault, maitre-ebeniste. There are several fine pieces executed under the influence of the brothers Adam, whose designs were followed even by the great Chippendale in his late years. A lovely satinwood piano of about 1777 not only reflects the adaptation of Louis XVI taste in England, but in its medallions and curves foretells the works of Angelica Kauffmann and Josiah Wedgwood, which were then about to begin ushering in the formal classic style of the early eighteen hundreds.

Exhibit of Revived Folk Arts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Artistic things country people from New England to Oregon make for themselves and for sale, are on display here at the National Rural Arts Exhibition at the Department of Agriculture.

Country people who have had but little formal training, but who go at the arts in an honest and direct way, are likely to make a valuable contribution to America's cultural heritage, is the opinion of Allen H. Eaton, of the Russell Sage Foundation, who is director of this exhibition.

It was assembled under Department of Agriculture auspices, with the aid of more than 50 organizations and individuals engaged in reviving and maintaining the rural arts. This means that it is filled with examples of salable handicraft that has made it possible for many country folk to earn cash to buy food, pay their taxes and maintain their homes.

There are many groups organized in different states to accomplish the double purpose of perpetuating primitive folk arts and helping people in remote or backward localities to earn additional money in their own homes. Often the opportunities to do this have made the difference between near-despair and happiness, as native talent has been put to work and the impulse for doing some creative thing well has been allowed exercise.

As their ancestors who lived in primitive surroundings were by necessity active and expert in various crafts, there is a common heredity of inclination throughout the race. But this is likely to be most ready for action in those sections where living conditions have continued most simple.

So throughout the Blue Ridge region of Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee, sometimes called the Southern Highlands there have been started several enterprises that give far reaching encouragement and assistance to dwellers in lonely mountain cabins. Often it was found that the old crafts were still practiced to supply personal and family needs, but friendly aids led to profitable outside markets, yielding welcome income and lightening the hearts of hundreds of families.

New Hampshire is the only state which appropriates funds to maintain an organization of this character, its Federation of N. H. Arts and Crafts having working centers in some fifty communities, with salesrooms or houses in over twenty of them.

"Mountain Whites" Are Expert

In this exhibition the work done in several sections of the Southern Highlands is outstanding, as it is there that the needs and opportunities have engaged the attention of several groups of enthusiastic organizers. During the present year the Russell Sage Foundation published a richly illustrated book "Handicrafts of the Southern Highlands," written by the director of the present exhibition, Allen H. Eaton, a volume that includes accounts of the rural handicraft movement throughout the United States.

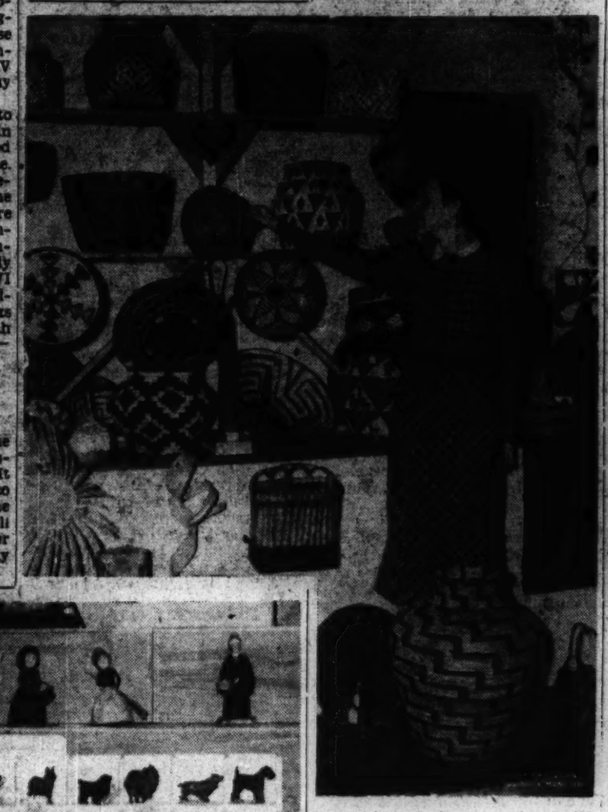
To all who cherish the domestic crafts of America of the 1700's and before, this book will bring delight, as writer and photographer have together worked sympathetically to understand and to record the results of this work. There it is carried on among people of possibly the purest Anglo-Saxon blood in America, for these families have sprung from the ancestors who sought these highlands before the Revolution, have stayed there, and none others have come.

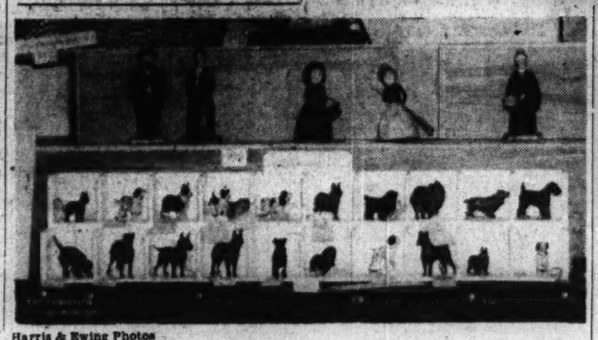
Gay colored skiing mittens, knitted with the aid of Swedish teachers under a state subsidy, were contributed by the New Hampshire League of Arts and Crafts. A man down South who could not read or write, whittled a small box out of cedar and explained, "A man in our village gave us a cedar tree which we could have sold for fence posts for 50 cents, but we whittled it up and got $40 out of it."

Original Americans' Crafts

Indian baskets, pottery and beadwork are shown, not as the work of an aboriginal race, but as part of the rural handicraft of America. Painting in rags was done by a woman of the Southern Highlands, who made her own dyes from plants and vegetables. Roby Buchanan of Penland, North Carolina, lent stones he had shaped and polished into jewels in a grist mill when there was no corn to grind.

Among groups co-operating in the exhibit are the American Federation of Arts, the American Country Life Association, the Southern Highland Handicraft Guild, Southern Highlanders, Inc., the League of New Hampshire Arts and Crafts, the rural members of the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts, the American Farm Bureau Federation and many others.





Harris & Ewing Photos

One of the displays at the National Rural Arts Exhibition currently held at the Department of Agriculture in Washington shows baskets made in New England, Southern Highlands of the United States, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and other places

Among the workers of the New Hampshire Federation of Arts and Crafts is Omer Marcoux of Millville, school janitor, whose spare time is given to whittling tiny dogs from native woods. These are some of his 60 varieties sold in the federation shops

Thousands of Terms Explained

It is indeed a courageous person who will undertake the task of writing An Encyclopedia of Antiques. Yet this is what Harold Lewis Bond has done, the book having been published by Hale Cushman and Flint, Boston, at $3.75. With items alphabetically arranged, its several sections relate to furniture, pottery and porcelain, glass, textiles and metals, and biography, with an extended list of the leading books on all these subjects. Over 150 half-tone cuts are half- or full-page size, while a great many little line cuts are inserted in the text. The latter are often accurate and always give a good idea of their subjects. It is a book that should be of great value to those who wish to learn about the various aspects of American collecting, for it is avowedly from the American point of view that the author has approached his task. It is gratifying to notice that he has ignored most of the entertaining fictions and artificial speculations with which numerous writers on antiques attempt to enliven their pages, holding himself to facts that are necessarily brief, to keep within the space of a single volume.

As the work of a single writer, this is a remarkable accomplishment, planned ambitiously yet done with obvious sincerity and surprising scope and thoroughness. It seems certain to be very helpful to most people who are enjoying some sort of antiques collecting, as well as those who wish only to be better informed about their own family heritage.

'Early Ohio Taverns'

Well known as a connoisseur of early American glass and author of the best known book on that subject, Rhea Mansfield Knittle has just issued Number One of a series of fifteen projected pamphlets entitled "The Ohio Frontier Series," to be published semi-annually in March and September. The subject of the first one is "Early Ohio Taverns," published by the author at Ashland, Ohio, in a limited edition of 2000 numbered copies selling at one dollar each. That the typography and press work is of the best, one is assured on learning that it comes from Southworth-Anthoensen Press.

It is possible that the much attention which has been given to the old homes and taverns of the most eastern states, has left the popular impression that only there are buildings to be found that date before 1800. Yet, still standing in Dayton is Newcom's tavern and residence, built in 1796-1799. It is a lonely survivor and reminder of many of similar date, now disappeared, though the text implies there were several a little later in Cleveland. Scores of others are found throughout the State.

About them all Mrs. Knittle has gathered much enlivening information, from documents, account books, newspapers and travellers' records, but we wish she were more explicit regarding present existence of the taverns she mentions. She has an alert sense of the vitality, the stout simplicity and the rough manners of the early 1800's, when this land was the most primitive of frontiers. Yet, its settlers came from colonies that had been established for two or three generations, and its communities advanced rapidly to reach stages of comfort and order that had come far slower in the homes they had left.

Although there had been projects as early as 1749 for the opening up of this region, they were ineffective, even with such men of property and influence behind them as George Washington's brothers, Lawrence and Augustine.

Their efforts showed slight results, and their Ohio Company merged some 25 years later with another in which Benjamin Franklin was a member. But the development of this rich territory had to wait until the war with England was over, when immediately its control became a matter of such importance as to affect the forming of the Union. But through the Ordinance of 1787 diverse interests agreed and laws were passed controlling the vast area that holds five states—Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin.

So hard on the heels of the war's ceasing came the uneasy westward drift onto soils believed more fertile, enduring hardships severe enough, though less harsh than faced by the first-comers to eastern shores. More quickly came their villages and towns, as slow rivers made easy waterways and abundant crops found ready markets.

While Ohio was not the first frontier, it was an early one, on which the tavern was an important institution. It is well that its story be revived, stimulating a wider appreciation of the value of preserving such examples as remain, and of cherishing whatever record or object has to do with each one.

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Learning to Be Thoughtful

What a Lot Was Accomplished in One Short Hour!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I wish you could play with me a while this morning, Mother," said six-year old George one rainy Saturday. "I know what we could do," he added eagerly. "We could hide the teddy bear and play 'I spy' with him."

"That would be fun," agreed Mother. She was sitting in a low chair by the window and she had a big basket of mending beside her. "But," she added, "how can I play when I have all this sewing to do. You know I usually have more time to play in the afternoon or evening."

"Yes," said George gloomily. "I know."

"Still there might be a way to manage it." Mother continued thoughtfully. "Suppose you see what time it is."

George ran to look at the clock. He was sure that Mother would find a way after all. "It's half past nine," he announced. "That isn't very late, is it?" he asked.

"No," replied Mother, "not very late." She was looking at a piece of paper she had taken from her apron pocket.

She Shows It to Him

"What is that?" George asked.

"Oh, this is just my schedule," explained Mother. "See, I have written down here what I plan to do today. Can you find 9 o'clock on it?" George did and asked what the word beside it said. Mother told him, "mending."

George glanced on down the page. "Why, Mother," he explained, his face lighting up with surprise and interest, "there's my name. Look! George! Do you have my name on your schedule?"

"To be sure I do," laughed Mother. "Don't you know I almost always spend a half hour with you when you come home from school, and I have put the same time down for Saturday, too. See. It says, '3:30-4:00, with George.' That means that I save that time to read to you or whatever else we want to do. Can you find your name again?" This time he found it opposite "7:30-8:00, bedtime hour for George." "I try not to let anything interfere with those half hours," Mother explained.

"I see," said the little boy, quite impressed to find that Mother made such definite plans to spend a little time with him each day.

"Now, what I am wondering is this," resumed Mother when George seemed satisfied with looking over the schedule. "Is there something you could do to help me and then that would give me time to play a little while with you?"

"Of course there is," explained the child, jumping up and down delightedly. "Read the schedule, Mother! Please start at the first and read it to me and I'll stop you when you come to something I can do."

So Mother read. When she came to "9:00-10:30, mending," George exclaimed, "That's where we are now." Next on the list was "10:30-11:30, prepare lunch."

"That's what I can do," cried George. "I'll help with lunch."

"But what can you do to help about lunch?" asked Mother.

"I can set the table."

"Anything else?"

"Yes, I can put the food on when you get it ready and I can put all the chairs in place."

"All right," said Mother, "but," she added, "suppose Tommy should come over to play with you just about the time you are going to help me. What will you do then?"

He Sees His Responsibility

"I'll tell him I'm going to help my Mother," was the prompt reply.

"Well, that's settled then," said Mother. "Let's play. Perhaps I'll even be able to darn a pair of socks or two while you are hunting for Teddy. You see, I'm going to find the hardest places that will just keep you hunting and hunting."

"I'll find hard ones, too, and keep you hunting," laughed George as he ran to bring his bear and the fun began. When 10:30 came he was willing to stop playing and did his part to help as he had planned to do, taking a great deal of pride in doing all he could and in doing it as well as possible. Altogether the arrangement proved very satisfactory.

The Results Were Worth the "Bother"

Now that is the way the little incident happened, as the mother herself told it, but it may be that someone who reads about it will say, "Oh, that sounds very nice to do things that way, but what a lot of bother. I can imagine about how much mending that mother got done."

As a matter of fact she did get quite a little of it done during the time she had planned for it. In addition, though, she felt she had accomplished something so worth while that it would have paid whether the mending had been done at that particular moment or not. First of all, they had had a jolly time, and any mother of small children knows what that means on a drizzly Saturday morning. They had taken a big step, too, in establishing a relationship of happy companionship in both work and play, something not always found in homes.

Further, the child felt more self-respect through finding he could give efficient help. He had been pleased to find that his mother made definite plans about spending some time with him each day, and he had grown vastly in appreciation of her work. He would be more considerate in the future. After all, it seems probable that we teach considerateness not by scolding children for thoughtlessness, or by urging them to be considerate, but by actually leading them through experiences where they satisfactorily put it into practice.

To be sure, in this case, the teaching had been done spontaneously, but is it not necessary to take advantage of just such situations when the child is ready and the circumstances are favorable if such teaching is to be most effective in the home?

It took time. Yes, of course it did! But what a lot to have accomplished in one short hour!

VIOLA HOLLEY

A School Child of Holland Sent This One

Photoplay and Radio Course

The Weequahic High School, Newark, N. J., has inaugurated a five-period-a-week course on photoplay and radio appreciation for which the State Department of Education has agreed to give one point credit toward graduation. Dr. William Lewin, well known for his work in the field of photoplay appreciation, is the instructor.—From Education by Radio.

Chicago Experiment In Vocational Guidance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Helping students to choose their life work through their abilities rather than their desires is the object of an experiment inaugurated here recently by the board of education in co-operation with the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Rotary Club, and the University of Chicago. Some 500 questionnaires will be sent to students entering their fourth year at Hyde Park High School. They are designed to acquaint each pupil with his own particular aptitudes. Courses in self-appraisal and in vocation are being given and a series of field trips to industrial plants are being taken. After a student has learned of several desirable vocations he will be given a lengthy interview by his counselors in order to receive help in making more specific plans for the future. At the conclusion of the experiment next June, an analysis will be made of all students so helped, it was reported, and at the end of four years after the student graduates an attempt will be made to evaluate the system.

Hungarian School Uses Loudspeaker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest

Kaposvár secondary school for boys is being governed by a loudspeaker. Kaposvár school has always been regarded as modern, but it is only recently that it has achieved a system of co-operative obedience by means of a loudspeaker.

First thing each morning, prayers and the National Anthem "come through" from the central school office. This is followed by directions for gymnastic exercises, accompanied by music played upon a gramophone. Presently the voice of the director is heard giving instructions for the day. Even drawing lessons are accompanied by loudspeaker gypsy music or relays of concerts and radio plays when these are suitable.

Converse Offers Music Scholarship

Spartanburg, S. C.

An extensive scholarship contest, sponsored by the Converse College School of Music, embracing the fields of organ, piano, violin and voice, to cover one full year's tuition in applied music, will take place at the institution in the spring, according to an official announcement.

Four half scholarships will be awarded to those winning second place in the competition, making a total of four prizes of $125 and four of $62.50.

"It has long been felt that there was much good undeveloped talent among the young people of the South," Dean H. A. Richey of the School of Music, observed in discussing details of the awards. "This annual scholarship contest which we are inaugurating this year will give an opportunity to many of them. The contest is open to the high school seniors of any high school of South Carolina or in the neighboring states.

"The applications of any who are interested will be received through the office of the School of Music, and high school seniors will all receive a copy of the leaflet explaining the contest with all rules and regulations.

"The date of the competition has been set at May 3. That night the winners of the four scholarships will perform on the students' recital scheduled for the evening. . . . The judges of this contest will be the entire faculty of the School of Music of Converse College."

Our School Goes International Through Peaceful Invasion

With Exhibit of Children's Art From 20 Countries And Rich Experience of Child Friendships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Rosa, Calif.

That autumn the faculty of the Luther Burbank Elementary School chose as the theme of their yearly activity, Transportation and Communication. The particular school finds that the interest of both pupils and teachers is greatly increased by having one objective, around which all the work of the school revolves.

It was easy to get ideas about transportation with the big bridges being built across San Francisco Bay, and the China Clipper flying around. California school children fairly wallow in romance when it comes to their own State history. The construction period in the different classes bristled with covered wagons, stagecoaches and pony express riders.

It wasn't so easy, however, to get ideas about communication. It was quite obvious that communication should include real letter writing, but where? to whom? and what about?

A Javanese Lady, Drawn by an 11-Year-Old School Child in Java

The most romantic and interesting thing to do in the matter of letter writing is to write to foreign lands.

In The Christian Science Monitor several years ago there had appeared on the Education Page an article written by a second-grade teacher in Pennsylvania, telling of a project she had worked out in which her children wrote letters and sent pictures to children in Europe, and received letters and pictures in return. This article had been filed away under the heading of "Ideas."

The faculty decided to borrow this idea and the children were enthusiastic.

As the Plan Took Form

"I want to write to someone in France," said Mary. "I think I'll send a letter to a boy in Belgium." said Jim. "My mother has the address of her cousin in Germany," said Olga, "but I cannot write in German."

Then, as has happened to more important projects than this one, the great wall of language was erected between us and our good intentions.

Because of all this talk of foreign countries little Bertha brought a book to school. Her Grandmother had sent it to her from Germany. The stories were in German, but the beautiful pictures could be understood by everybody, and all the children wanted to look at Bertha's pictures.

"That's it," we said, "pictures, like music, have a universal language. We'll write to the children of the world, and ask them to send us pictures drawn by themselves. Pictures that will tell us of the country in which they live."

Decided On An Art Exhibit

Many of the children brought foreign addresses of relatives or friends in Europe, and of church missionaries in Asia and South America and India. To these people the children wrote a friendly personal letter telling them of our plan, and inclosing a form letter giving all the details of our art exhibit. For we had decided to hold an international art exhibit early the next spring. In the form letter we asked for drawings, water color work, crayon, cut paper, etc., made by children between the ages of six and 12 years (the ages of our own children), and explained that we wanted drawings descriptive of the country and of the people who lived there. With the letter we asked our foreign friend to send to the nearest school [illegible] a few interval during the [illegible] nothing then [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Home Forum

Scandinavia—Next Time

NOTHING in the whole world was easier than to determine on the journey. As visitors to the France of former days went inevitably to the Louvre, whether or not they felt any yearning for the treasures of art displayed there, so this past summer European travellers wrote Scandinavia first on their typed itineraries.

Calm and safe and sane, they later pronounced it. They were convinced that only the Scandinavians know how to preserve their culture and poise in the midst of a world gone mad. Upon Stockholm, "the Venice of the North," they lavished approval: approval of its restrained gaietics, its pale blue water littered with small darting craft, the vivid splash of its flower markets, the hand-wrought silver and soft woolens in its shops, the captivating peasant costumes, the almost ascetically pure lines of its Town Hall. Or perhaps they were speaking of the delights of Copenhagen: the cleverly designed little spires, copper-covered sometimes and glowing; the cobbled streets, tiled red roofs, prim perching storks and ploughed fields. As for Norway, with its sheer slopes rising green from the mirrored blue depths of its fjords—well, probably Norway was loveliest of all.

* * *

SO MATTERS READILY settled themselves. Scandinavia was to be our great adventure this year, fresh, provocative, stimulating. With this fact firmly is mind, we took ship for Southampton and a good share of our time on deck was devoted to the preparatory reading of Agnes Rothery's "Denmark." As we read, we marvelled. No poverty there and, it seems, the Danes have raised social security to the status of one of the arts. An efficient little land, clean and prosperous and happy—pattern for all the world to follow. Very well. We would go to see for ourselves. On moved our ship, with a speed truly incredible, toward England which was known to us like an old and loved story, England from which we could hope to cull no new impressions because the old ones had been so diligently cultivated during many years.

We anticipated the chill grayness of that early September day, but hardly the deluge of rain which engulfed our train as it slid into Waterloo Station. Soon the flash of the lightning ceased and the thunder, too, but the damp continued for several days—precisely those days during which we needed to shape our plans for the Scandinavian trip. Inadvertently we had looked at a map and were startled—very—to note the space shamelessly occupied by the North Sea to which we had never before attached any great importance. However, we decided to overlook that point. Had we not just crossed the Atlantic?

* * *

THE FIRST REQUISITE was to find someone who wished also to go to Scandinavia, and in our company. Doggedly, but with dimming hopes, we tried first one friend and then another. To the last they protested their enthusiasm, but added either that they could not or would not go. They were all busy; and why not? They had had their holidays for this year. Why hadn't we warned them we were coming? They'd have loved going with us, if only they had known. Five of them, and they all failed as potential travelling companions. Outwardly at least, we remained undaunted as we took bus for the Haymarket and the tourist agencies. Who said we could not go to Scandinavia alone?

The Swedish and the Danish tourist offices were provided with the most suitably eager and rosy-cheeked staffs. Yes, nothing would be simpler than for a woman alone to go to their orderly and pictorial countries. Maps flashed and red pencils pointed. One took a train across England, then one slept aboard ship, then another train on to Copenhagen which would unfailingly arrive before the most conservative of bed-times. Or else one might fly. Oh yes, naturally. Five hours to Copenhagen and eight to Stockholm. Excellent planes they were, and the company's record for safety was exemplary. Fog, rain? Of course, after the middle of September, one never knew. Did Sweden actually have a rainy season which was scheduled for about that date? The men shrugged their shoulders. It might be. Sometimes, and then again not. Unquestionably, it was more prudent to go in the summer when sunshine would bring out all the latent color. But one went when one could; for Copenhagen and Stockholm were cities which should be seen.

In the end, it was the timetables which defeated us. What with a train which left at 23:17 and arrived at 10:08, in that irresponsible manner favored by Continental trains—we were like Alice adrift among the numerals. We felt we should never know what to expect, or when, either in the air or on the ground.

Meanwhile the English sun had thrust its pallid face through the mists. It was almost summer again. Coatless and bland, we strolled along a breakwater of the Dorset coast; or motored through narrow Kentish lanes where the car glided over carpets of autumn leaves—pale yellow or brown or tawny—while in the distance the downs were shadowed blue and mauve. The church towers had put on heavy coats of scarlet creepers, which rippled deliciously when the wind caught them. Even our hotel window in London overlooked a retired garden where the grass was still green and by night one heard the silvery sound of a fountain. Beyond was a busy street, to be sure, where each morning red-coated soldiers marched past to the brisk accompaniment of trumpet and drum. The dahlias along Birdcage Walk were particularly bold and vivid. When the sun shone at all, it lay most pleasantly upon our shoulders as we walked about or sat by our window and read. Why go elsewhere?

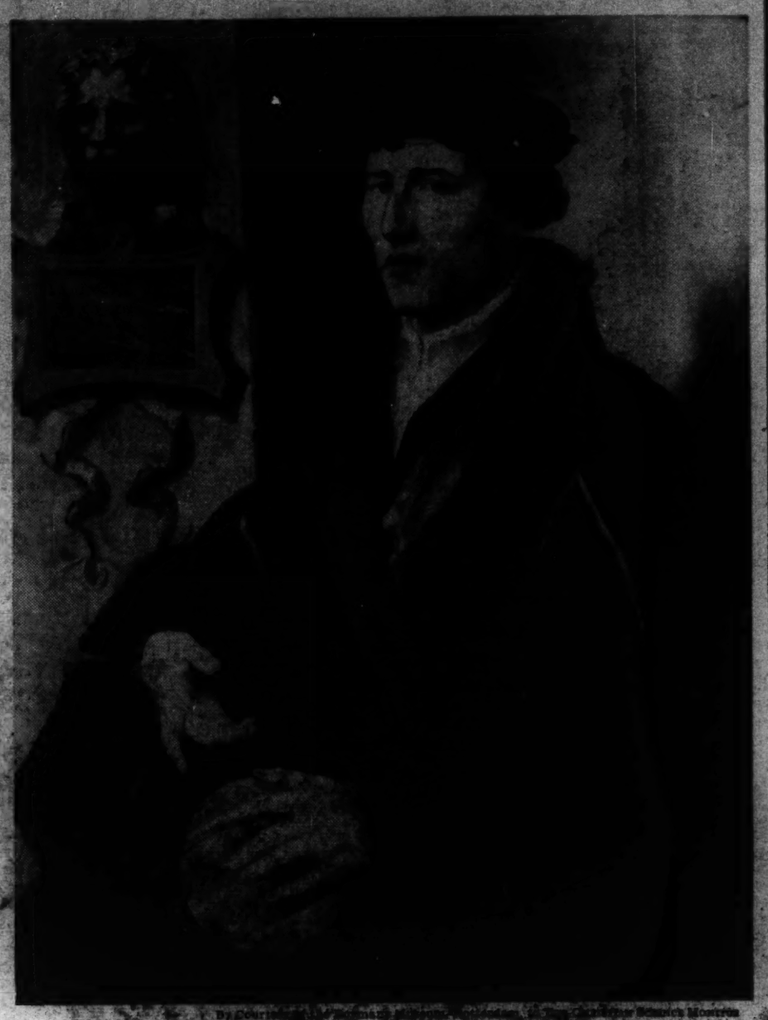
* * *

AT HOME IN America, no thanks to the newspapers, one thought of England in connection with wars and rumors of wars. But now England felt as quiet and safe as ever; prosperous, too, and far from panic. We had heard of babies being fitted to gas-masks in their perambulators, of underground chambers for refuge during air raids, of buckets of sand into which citizens were directed to plunge any bombs which might fall in their vicinity. There was no sign nor murmur of these unhappy things to be detected in London. She was going about her accustomed ways, unobtrusively, naturally, confidently. She seemed quite as sane as Scandinavia.

So, as usual, England sufficed for us. We walked about London's plain, gray, rather monotonous streets and were content just to look and feel. A shade sheepishly perhaps, because of all our loud protests of real adventure into the unsampled Scandinavian scene, we remained inevitably in London until our ship sailed from Southampton once more. We have, of course, no doubt of the estimable achievements of the Scandinavians, no doubt of the charm of their homelands; but they can wait. Her economic and social systems will perhaps be operating even more efficiently when we do arrive, her Danish Riviera will be as decorative, her Norwegian glaciers as white and shimmering, her Swedish peasant crafts as alluring.

Next time we shall go to Scandinavia, in the summer. We shall go to be instructed and delighted, but we shall not go alone. We shall take a friend or two, those who are familiar with little ships which toss upon the North Sea, and with the idiosyncracies of flying, who do not flinch when confronted with those Continental timetables. And—this is important—we shall go there before our eager feet are set again upon the soil of England.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON



PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG GENTLEMAN: *By Maerten van Heemskerck*

THERE has been much doubt as to the origin of this "Portrait of a Young Gentleman." It belonged at one time to the Earl of Radnor's collection, at Longford Castle, England, and was mentioned as being the work of Maerten van Heemskerck in a catalogue published in 1814. Passavant saw it there; and, in his "Tour of a German Artist," published in 1836, described it as "the portrait of Luther by Holbein." A later art connoisseur declared it to be a masterpiece by Georg Pencz. But modern art experts now believe that this proud young man's portrait is by Maerten van Heemskerck, and that it constitutes one of his three best works.

Van Heemskerck was a highly gifted pupil of Jan van Scorel, and in Karel van Mander's "Book of Painting" (1604) it is declared that the pupil in his early works so closely approached those of his master that it was difficult to distinguish between them. His smooth, flowing method of painting, and the somber colors used—black and white against a background of grey—suggest that van Heemskerck painted this picture after his visit to Italy in 1531-36. The young gentleman is portrayed in a rich cloak trimmed with brown fur, the left hand resting on a glass globe on which are depicted the four seasons.

"God protects whatever is our own"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A LITTLE girl knelt beside a lake one morning proudly launching a boat which she had made herself. Suddenly a strong gust of wind swelled the sails of the tiny craft and sent it merrily out on the water, much too far for her to recover it. For a moment the child was afraid. But she had learned in a Christian Science Sunday School something about God and His loving watchfulness, and she stuck to the truth staunchly.

"I know that God protects whatever is our own," she declared to herself. And she held to this thought even while she watched the little boat drift far out on the lake, and finally saw it keel over on its side. Then, joyful sight!—a man in a rowboat, whom she had not noticed, rescued the little craft, brought it ashore, and once again it was clasped in the owner's welcoming hands.

It was a simple incident—a child's instinctive turning to divine Love for help—but how great a truth she touched upon with those confident words, "I know that God protects whatever is our own."

What is "our own" which we can depend upon God to restore? Christian Science answers the question in a deeply satisfying manner for all who desire a truthful answer.

Repeatedly the Bible declares that God is the Father of all, the Giver of all good gifts. We have such inspired assertions as that of John, who said, "Now are we the sons of God." Christian Science explains that the "sons of God" are necessarily spiritual, being the image or likeness of Spirit, and that they are not bound by materiality. All that can possibly belong to the sons of God are the spiritual ideas and qualities which the Father Himself cognizes.

"Our own," then, never in reality consists of persons and things. What we receive merely materially may be lost; but what we receive spiritually, as reflections of God, is ours throughout eternity.

Is there someone who seems grievously to miss a loved one whom he has called his own? Or is someone looking vacantly into a future suddenly devoid of material possessions? It is safe to assume that such a person actually longs for peace of mind and heart, even though he may mistakenly identify that peace with the restoration of what he believes he has lost materially. By turning vigorously from the contemplation of the material object and learning what is really his own, he discovers before long that he is constantly in the company of his true possessions.

God gives man spiritual understanding. If, owing to mental wanderings, we seem to have lost this understanding, this awareness of Spirit, God is present to restore it. We need only ask for it with an honest heart. Have we appeared to lose our joy, our sense of activity, our expression of health, our compassion and tolerance? These qualities are really "our own," which God brings back. That is, He renews our consciousness of them which has been temporarily darkened by mortal sense. We have not lost anything which God has bestowed upon us. The good which He has never taken away does not have to be restored. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 539), sums up what is truly our own in these illuminating words: "God could never impart an element of evil, and man possesses nothing which he has not derived from God."

Perhaps this seems like empty consolation to one whose heart is crying out with a deep sense of loss and suffering. But a clearer consciousness of the allness of divine Love is the only permanent remedy. A restoration of material objects would not heal a person of the liability to suffer in a similar manner, at another time, under similar circumstances. One who reaches out entreating hands to God, asking Him to give back something materially dear, does not realize that he is asking amiss.

All our seeming existence in the flesh is a dream, as Christian Science explains. Some of us appear to find it a happy dream and others a wretched one; but neither is true, and neither affects our actual spiritual existence in divine Mind. Many people, in their ignorance of God's true nature, pray to Him for a better sort of earth-dream, a pleasanter and a more affluent one. But in spite of their sincerity, they are praying erroneously, because they are asking for something which God does not have and cannot give—a myth, a shadow. As soon as they begin to pray for what God has, it pours richly into their consciousness and their experience.

No one has become so lost in the wilderness of wrongdoing that his sense of right direction cannot be recovered. No one has drifted so far into materiality that he cannot be anchored again in righteousness. No one has fallen into so deep a sleep of indifference that he cannot be awakened by Truth. Purity, righteousness, and activity belong to all, and if they have become but some dimly remembered bugle call in our lives, divine Love is present to bring back to us our spiritual own.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Clear Evening

Now the old, gnarled tree of night
Puts forth bright blossoms once again,
While high among dark branches
Sounds the thin song of the wind.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway at St. Paul Sts., Boston.
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"God the Only Cause and Creator"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

„Gott beschützt alles, was uns gehört"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EIN kleines Mädchen kniete eines Morgens am Ufer eines Sees nieder und ließ stolz ein Boot, das sie selber angefertigt hatte, vom Stapel. Plötzlich blähte ein starker Windstoß die Segel des kleinen Fahrzeugs und trieb es lustig so weit auf den See hinaus, daß sie es nicht mehr zurückholen konnte. Einen Augenblick lang hatte das Kind Angst. Aber sie hatte in einer christlich-wissenschaftlichen Sonntagsschule etwas über Gott und Seine liebevolle Wachsamkeit gelernt und sie hielt unerschütterlich an der Wahrheit fest:

„Ich weiß, daß Gott alles beschützt, was uns gehört", erklärte sie im stillen. Und sie hielt an diesem Gedanken fest, selbst als sie sah, daß das kleine Boot weit auf den See hinaustrieb und schließlich umkippte. Dann, o freudiger Anblick!—rettete ein Mann in einem Ruderboot, den sie nicht beachtet hatte, das kleine Fahrzeug, brachte es ans Land, und freudestrahlend hielt es die Eigentümerin wieder in den Händen.

Es war eine einfache Begebenheit—ein Kind, das instinktiv bei der göttlichen Liebe Hilfe sucht—aber mit was für einer großen Wahrheit es in Berührung kam durch die vertrauensvollen Worte: „Ich weiß, daß Gott alles beschützt, was uns gehört"!

Was „gehört uns", worauf wir uns so verlassen können, daß Gott es uns wieder gibt? Die Christliche Wissenschaft beantwortet die Frage in überaus befriedigender Weise für alle, die eine wahrheitsgemäße Antwort wünschen.

Die Bibel erklärt wiederholt, daß Gott der Vater aller, der Geber aller guten Gaben ist. Wir haben so inspirierte Behauptungen wie die des Johannes, der sagte: „Wir sind nun Gottes Kinder". Die Christliche Wissenschaft erklärt, daß „Gottes Kinder" unbedingt geistig sind, da sie das Bild oder Gleichnis des Geistes sind, und daß sie nicht durch Materialität gebunden sind. Es ist ausgeschlossen, daß den Kindern Gottes etwas anderes gehören kann als die geistigen Ideen und Eigenschaften, die der Vater selber kennt.

„Was uns gehört", besteht also in Wirklichkeit nie aus Personen oder Dingen. Was wir rein materiell erhalten, kann verloren gehen; was wir aber als Widerspiegelungen Gottes geistig empfangen, gehört uns in alle Ewigkeit.

Scheint jemand einen lieben Angehörigen, den er sein eigen nannte, schmerzlich zu vermissen? Oder blickt jemand hoffnungslos in eine Zukunft, die plötzlich ohne materielle Besitztümer ist? Man kann mit Sicherheit annehmen, daß sich ein solcher Mensch tatsächlich nach Gemütsruhe und innerem Frieden sehnt, obgleich er diesen Frieden irrtümlich nur in der Wiederherstellung dessen sehen mag, was er materiell verloren zu haben glaubt. Wendet er sich entschieden von der Betrachtung des materiellen Gegenstandes ab, und lernt er verstehen, was ihm wirklich gehört, so entdeckt er bald, daß er von seinen wahren Besitztümern nie getrennt ist.

Gott gibt dem Menschen geistiges Verständnis. Wenn wir durch mentales Umherirren dieses Verständnis, dieses Innewerden des Geistes, scheinbar verloren haben, ist Gott gegenwärtig, es wiederherzustellen. Wir brauchen nur mit ehrlichem Herzen darum zu bitten. Scheinen wir unsere Freude, unsern Sinn für Tätigkeit, den Ausdruck der Gesundheit, unser Erbarmen und unsere Duldsamkeit verloren zu haben? Diese Eigenschaften „gehören uns" wirklich, und Gott bringt sie zurück, d. h. Er erneuert unser Bewußtsein von ihnen, das durch den sterblichen Sinn vorübergehend verfinstert gewesen ist. Wir haben nichts verloren, was Gott uns verliehen hat. Das Gute, das Er uns nie genommen hat, braucht nicht wiederhergestellt zu werden. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, faßt das, was uns wahrhaft gehört, im Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 539) in die aufklärenden Worte zusammen: „Gott kann niemals ein Element des Bösen mitteilen, und der Mensch besitzt nichts, was nicht von Gott herstammt".

Vielleicht erscheint dies einem, der unter tief empfundenem Verlust und Leiden seufzt, als leerer Trost. Aber ein klareres Bewußtsein der Allheit der göttlichen Liebe ist das einzige dauernde Heilmittel. Eine Wiederherstellung materieller Gegenstände würde einen nicht davon heilen, daß man ein andermal unter ähnlichen Umständen in ähnlicher Weise leiden könnte. Wer flehentlich die Hände zu Gott erhebt und Ihn bittet, ihm etwas liebgewonnenes Materielles zurückzugeben, weiß nicht, daß er „übel bittet".

Unser ganzes Scheindasein im Fleisch ist ein Traum, wie die Christliche Wissenschaft erklärt. Manchen scheint er ein glücklicher, anderen ein unglücklicher Traum zu sein; aber weder der eine noch der andere ist wahr oder beeinflußt unser tatsächliches geistiges Dasein im göttlichen Gemüt. Viele Menschen bitten Gott in ihrer Unkenntnis Seines wahren Wesens um einen besseren, einen angenehmeren und reicheren Erdentraum. Aber trotz ihrer Aufrichtigkeit bitten sie falsch, weil sie um etwas bitten, was Gott nicht hat und nicht geben kann—etwas Sagenhaftes, Schattenhaftes. Sobald sie beginnen um etwas zu bitten, was Gott hat, strömt es in reichem Maße in ihr Bewußtsein und ihre Erfahrung ein.

Niemand hat sich in der Wildnis des Unrechttuns so verirrt, daß er den rechten Richtungssinn nicht wieder erlangen kann. Niemand ist so tief in die Materialität gesunken, daß er sich nicht wieder zur Gerechtigkeit aufraffen kann. Niemand ist in einen solch tiefen Schlaf der Gleichgültigkeit gesunken, daß er durch die Wahrheit nicht aufgeweckt werden kann. Reinheit, Gerechtigkeit und Tätigkeit gehören allen, und wenn sie in unserem Leben nur noch ein kaum erinnerlicher Weckruf sind, so ist die göttliche Liebe gegenwärtig, uns unser geistiges Eigentum zurückzubringen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Acting is a Humanizing Service

IN JANUARY, 1914, during one of Forbes-Robertson's later engagements in Boston, I had the privilege of talking with him during a second act scene of "The Light That Failed." The actor did not appear in that scene, and I found him ready to talk freely in the bare ten minutes that the interview could continue. He admitted with a sigh that he was unable to follow the scholars in their complicated analyses of the character of Hamlet, for it was around this part which he played with such poetic force and beauty that the conversation ranged.

As he sat there talking quietly, it became plain to his visitor that the effect of gentleness and breeding that was in all his work was not assumed just for stage purposes. His eyes gleamed as he talked of the part, his face glowed. There was no indication that it was any effort for him to discuss things that had long ago become an old story. Nor did he express any weariness of the stage which he had graced for half a century. This may have been loyalty to the theater, or it may have been an expression of that quenchless love of acting which never fades for some people of the playhouse.

He said: "To me the keynote of Hamlet is his humanity. He is a prince, touched by ideality in our imaginations, and the actor should take care that no mean or shallow emotions creep into the playing of his scenes." The talk had revolved around Forbes-Robertson's avoidance of the usual sarcastic rendering of Hamlet's rebuke of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, in the scene with the recorders, when he discovers that they have been sent for to spy upon him.

"There is a noble phase to every emotion, and an ignoble phase. The ignoble phase should not be given expression by the actor, for the simple reason that only a part of any audience, decidedly a minority, responds to sarcasm. It freezes most people. The humanly-warm way to play the scene is to show Hamlet distressed that his old schoolmates could betray him. Instead of denouncing them, he reproaches them. There is nothing in the words that forbids such an interpretation."

The theater took on an added dignity and glamour when Forbes-Robertson discussed it. One had a feeling that there was no pretense in the note of humility that was in everything he had to say about acting as a humanizing service, a means of ministering culturally as well as emotionally to spectators at a play.

"We respond to Hamlet because there is something of him in all of us. Like him, we procrastinate and rail at ourselves for doing so. Like him, we comprehend more than we practise and reach further than we can grasp."

Again the talk turned to the warming power of benevolence, whenever it finds embodiment in a part in the theater. Asked why, in so many of his performances, when the dramatic situations were appropriate, he so strongly expressed kindliness, he hesitated, smiled, and confided: "Let me answer you with an implication: I have never found it worth while to be unkind."

E. C. S.

December Dazzle

BLUE-GREEN,
the river sheen,
through meadows silver-white;
Dazzling, the valley scene; dazzling,
the light!

IRENE STANLEY

Fragrance of the Tropic Night

FRAGRANCE poured into the tropic night. Rich earth seemed to breathe into the velvety darkness. Trees, invisible fruits and flowers, the ancient land itself seemed alive, reasserting primeval dominance where man had deserted for a few hours the streets that man had made.

Along Beretania Street, to be sure, infrequent motors roared, but up through Makiki and Punahou the odd little open trolley-cars had long ceased to groan up the paved hills. As I climbed slowly those deserted ways after my first evening's work in Honolulu, it seemed as if I were the only human being stirring in a world given over to the mysterious sounds and scents of night.

The soft darkness of the islands folded around me, a darkness that asserted personality, not as the darkness of longer civilized lands. Into it those waves of fragrance rolled: unknown, mysterious. Fresh from cold northern countries, I had not yet learned to distinguish the tangy scent of mango blossoms, the exotic incense of ylang-ylang and stephanotis and lady-of-the-night, the rich fruity odor of cup-of-gold. With them mingled the night breath of many leaves, the delicate distillations of earth and dew.

Somewhere a heavy fruit loosened and fell on thick turf. In a wide garden lawn, a long palm frond rustled down and crashed hollowly to earth. Ripples of sound widened out in concentric circles, seeming to assume solidity and form, the spirit of the forest creeping out by night into the empty city streets.

Honolulu seemed very strange and foreign and romantic in those first weeks, and never more so than in that stroll beneath the enchanted night. Those streets were to become familiar to me by day until they wore the aspect of old friends' faces; I was to enter those gracious houses that seemed, that night, so withdrawn, and sit upon their wide verandas. . . .

Every day, every evening then, was an adventure. I would board open framework trams on bright mornings and ride to the end of every line, savoring the sight of many-colored tropical vegetation and many-colored, often quaintly costumed, humanity. Once, beyond the end of the car line in Manoa Valley, I found a Hawaiian, stripped to the waist, wielding a stone poi-pounder above a wooden tray spread with the blue-gray mashed root of taro. Most poi, even then, was made by Chinese in factories with modern machinery, but the Hawaiian said: "It tastes better made in the ancient way."—From "Hawaii," by CLIFFORD GESSLER. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1937

Mediator Role Not Embargoes Urged for U.S.

American Foreign Policy Stirs Criticisms at Harvard Parley

Study Neutrality

Credulity of Intellectuals and Sentimentality Called Menace

President Roosevelt's foreign policy and some mysterious "secret understandings" came in for not so gentle scatching at Harvard today as several such well known professors as Nathaniel Peffer of Columbia and Payson S. Wild Jr. of Harvard, and such authors as George S. Viereck and William P. Lage participated in the discussions arranged by the Harvard Guardian.

The Guardian, believed to be the first college magazine devoted to the social sciences, has attracted wide attention to its student editors by sponsoring the three-day meetings on American foreign policy and neutrality. The sessions, which have all been held in Winthrop house, end this afternoon with a nation-wide radio broadcast.

Mr. Lage, New York attorney and author of several books on neutrality, startled the conference by flatly charging: "Only the executive department is to be feared in these matters. Its secret understandings with foreign powers are the Achilles' heel of the United States."

Two Wars in Progress

"War has again broken out in the world," said Mr. Lage, "Two of them are still in progress. Confronted with this situation, the American people have decided that this government should remain neutral. Just how this should be accomplished, however, has involved the country in considerable dispute. The controversy assumed a tripartite aspect with advocates of 'international co-operation' pitted against the 'isolationists', while those favoring a return to the principles of international law occupied a position midway between those two extremes.

"As was the case in 1915 and '16, it was Congress, reflecting the will of the people, that sought and demanded neutrality. It was the executive department, with visions of world service and other hallucinations, that frustrated that will and opposed Congress."

Decrying the present agitation for commercial embargoes embodied in the Neutrality Act as a "dangerous instrument," Mr. Lage advocated independent and neutral mediation as America's solution.

Invites Retaliation

"The extension of this policy to cover other commodities of trade than arms," he stated, "appears to me to be wholly unjustified and hazardous in the extreme. It is unjustified, I believe, because it is based upon a misreading of the manner in which America was led into the last general European war, and it is hazardous because it will cripple America's legitimate commerce, and open the way for retaliation, if not worse, by any nation strong enough to resent such action.

"We are often told that America must make a positive contribution to the cause of world peace, a contribution commensurate with its position as a great power. What more positive contribution could it make than that of an independent and neutral mediator in the present warfare in Asia? It was America's gross unneutrality in 1914-17 that forced it into belligerency and deprived it of its natural role as a mediator And today, the continued preference of American officials for the minatory tactics of Former Secretary Stimson, exemplified anew in the recent Chicago outburst of the Chief Executive, seems to have deprived the United States of the opportunity for making a genuine contribution to world peace."

Development of Harvard Guardian traced in special feature: Page 11.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer tonight, with lowest temperature near or slightly below 30 degrees; Sunday cloudy and threatening, probably with occasional rain; moderate and increasing northerly and variable winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy, occasional snow or rain in west portion Sunday and possibly in northwest portion tonight; slightly warmer.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Occasional rain or snow tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight.

Connecticut: Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer tonight; occasional rain Sunday.

Rhode Island: Increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer tonight; occasional rain Sunday.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness, occasional rain Sunday; warmer in west and north portions.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh shifting winds; increasing cloudiness tonight probably followed by occasional rain over south and rain or snow over north portion Sunday.

Weather outlook for the week beginning Monday:

North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair and cold first part of week, precipitation with high temperatures middle and clearing and colder end of week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	34	Minneapolis	26	30
Bermuda	64	62	New Orleans	54	62
Chicago	36	34	New York	32	36
Denver	30	30	Norfolk	34	34
Helena	28	28	Philadelphia	34	30
Kansas City	34	34	St. Louis	42	38
Los Angeles	58	60	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	64	64	Washington	36	34

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 4.
B—Minimum, Dec. 3.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12 noon; height 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 12:19 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.
Sunday, 12:36 p. m., height 8.7 feet.
Monday, 1 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles tonight at 4:42 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday at 4:43 p. m.

Liquor License Protests In Wollaston to Be Heard

In Boston Today

Liquor Licenses Hearing Planned

Following protests by the Wollaston Improvement Association, backed by more than a score of civic, church and fraternal organizations, the Quincy Board of License will hold a public hearing next Wednesday at 2:30 it was announced today on the applications of six liquor sellers on Wollaston beach boulevard for renewals of their permit for 1938.

The organizations in Wollaston sponsoring the petitions have voted unanimously to request the license commission not to renew the licenses of the six dispensers of alcoholic beverages on the beach.

The officers of the improvement association stated if the local board grants the licenses, protests will be filed with the State Alcoholic Beverages Commission and if the licenses are not refused by this board it is proposed to file a bill in the legislature giving the Metropolitan District Commission authority on its parkways over such permits and thereby cause a ban on them.

Boston Firemen Are Promoted

Seven Fire Department lieutenants were promoted to the rank of captain at salaries of from $2500 to $2700; four privates were raised to the rank of lieutenants with pay of from $2100 to $2500, and 14 new privates were appointed this morning by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, to fill various vacancies.

Fire Commissioner Edward F. McLaughlin certified that all were absolutely necessary to maintain a proper fire-fighting force under the reduced quota decided upon by him and the Mayor some time ago. There is still a shortage of six men under the quota.

Campaign Costs Filed With City

Mayor-elect Maurice J. Tobin's campaign for election cost $42,641 and that if his runner-up, James M. Curley, $94,667, according to statements filed yesterday by campaign committees with Wilfred J. Doyle, city clerk.

The Efficient Administration Committee, Malcolm E. Nichols' unit, reported a total expenditure of $18,337 and an outstanding indebtedness of $158. Donations to the committee totaled $18,179, among them several of $1000.

Total contributions of $33,758.75 to the Tobin campaign, and a debt of $9654, were recorded by the Municipal Security Committee for their candidate. Sums contributed ranged from $1 to $300 with two of $1000.

Contributions reported by the Boston Voters' League, in behalf of former Governor Curley, amounted to $88,310. An indebtedness of $8593.26 was recorded. A long list of $1000 donors was given.

The report of the committee for District Attorney William J. Foley, also a candidate, is expected later.

Lunch Boycott Rumors Denied

Denying that Communist activities are responsible for the lunchroom boycotts in some Boston high schools, Arthur L. Gould, Superintendent of Schools, declared today that no investigation will be undertaken so long as no disorder develops.

Communist agitators were blamed this morning for the food strikes by Robert B. Masterson, headmaster of Roxbury Memorial High School.

"It is solely a question of whether the children prefer to patronize the lunchrooms or to bring their food from home—as they have a perfect right to do," said Mr. Gould. "There is nothing to investigate. The children are well behaved. I haven't heard any word about red activities in our schools. There will be no investigation as long as there is no disorder."

The lunchroom of Brighton High School, operated by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, was still boycotted by the 1600 students yesterday—on the ground that prices had been raised and that portions served were small. A boycott was also in effect still at the William Howard Taft Intermediate School. At the Roxbury Memorial High School only 40 lunches were sold in contrast to the usual average of about 200.

Wider Hull Gut Urged at Hearing

The proposal that Hull Gut be widened to 600 feet, with a depth of 35 feet, was approved by shipping interests and representatives from Weymouth and Hull at a hearing yesterday before United States Army Engineers in the Federal Building. The proposal will be forwarded to Washington for final consideration.

Bar President Heard in Boston

Accelerated court procedure and higher standards for the profession and for administrative commissions were urged upon lawyers and jurists, members of the Boston Bar Association and their guests, by Arthur T. Vanderbilt, president of the American Bar Association, speaking at the City Club last night.

Until this is done, bar associations should "keep out of controversial social and economic problems," said Mr. Vanderbilt. Lawyers, as individuals, however, should freely participate in solving public problems, he believes. Public service, and not the prominence of an attorney's clients or the size of his estate, will henceforth gauge the lawyer's worth, he said.

The president of the Bar Association, attacked restrictions imposed in many jurisdictions on the judge's right to comment on the evidence in charging the jury. "We are literally medieval in many aspects of our trial and appellate practice," he stated.

Damon E. Hall, president of the Boston Bar Association, introduced many of Gov. Charles F. Hurley's recent appointees to the judiciary. Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield represented the city of Boston.

Vermont Stands by Right Of State to Rule Power

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 4—Charges advanced in Washington by Representative William M. Citron of Connecticut and Judson King, director of the National Popular Government League, that a "joker" had been inserted by utilities lawyers into flood control compacts between New England states, had an echo here Tuesday at a meeting of the executive committee of the Vermont Chamber of Commerce.

Gov. George D. Aiken reiterated his intention of retaining control of power rights for the state, at the same time rebuking Mr. King for his accusation against Walter S. Fenton of Rutland, utilities counsel, by saying:

"Vermonters can be depended upon to serve Vermont, even at personal sacrifices."

On Wednesday the executive committee endorsed the Governor's stand by resolution.

Charges by King

Mr. King alleged that the interstate compacts between Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut were dominated by utilities lawyers. He said the reservation to the states of control over power generated at the dams (ten of which were to be located in Vermont) made it a certainty that private utility interests would soon be operating the dams, constructed at public expense.

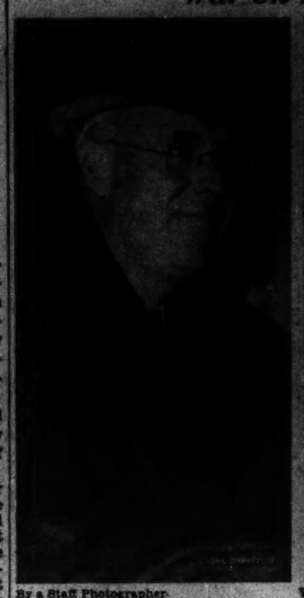
The Governor made it plain he had no intention of "forfeiting the natural resources belonging to Vermont either to any private corporation or to the Federal Government." He described Mr. Citron's flood control bill as "plainly a bid for votes among his constituents," pointing out that it provided for the manufacture and sale of electricity with 10 per cent of the gross receipts being contributed to the treasury of the state where the sales were made.

Approximately 85 per cent of the power produced in Vermont is sold in Massachusetts and Connecticut, the Governor asserted, adding:

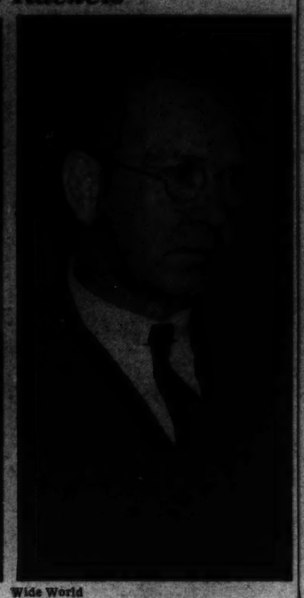
"Of all the measures pertaining to public development and sale of electricity, Citron's bill is the most grossly unfair as it would take the income from Vermont resources and

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

War on Rackets



By a Staff Photographer
Capt. James T. Sheehan
Boston Police Department



Wide World
Capt. John F. Stokes
Massachusetts State Police

Revere Clean-Up Drive Continues; Conference Held

The concerted drive of Massachusetts law officials to clean-up Revere, the little North Shore city that appears temporarily to have put away its summertime tinsel and glitter to become as headquarters for Boston racketeers, continued apace today.

Leading incident was a behind-doors conference in the State House office of Attorney General Paul A. Dever, heading the Revere investigation. At the conference besides Mr. Dever were: Assistant Attorney General John S. Derham; Assistant District Attorney Garrett Byrne, Attorney John Brennan, and unnamed officials from Revere.

Assistant Atty. Gen. John S. Derham and Capt. John A. Dorsey of the Boston police, who is attached to the Attorney General's office, were secretive when approached on the continued interrogation of Michael Kinsley of Everett and Samuel Zarlinsky of Revere, who are being held in $50,000 as material witnesses in the murder investigation that touched off the Revere scandal.

Neither law officer would disclose what admissions either of the men had made, although there were reports that Kinsley, whom the police say was a witness to the shooting, had identified Louis A. Gaeta's slayer.

The police are still searching for James Preston of East Boston, who is alleged to have been a partner of the Revere racketeer.

Rumors persisted this morning that Mayor James M. O'Brien would be called on to resign from office. The Mayor would not discuss this turn in the investigation and refused to make any comment on the report. He likewise declined to identify Gaeta as a "front man" in Revere politics.

Special Officer Thomas McGarrell of the Boston department visited the scene of the slaying on Shirley Avenue today to prepare ground plans of the location for presentation to the grand jury.

Stokes, Sheehan Win High Honors For Police Work

As the Massachusetts State police moved into Revere to rid the beach city of gambling, vice and corruption, eyes were focused today on Capt. John F. Stokes, who, with the power of the Governor and the Attorney-General behind him, has launched an immediate attack on every law-breaker in the community.

Heading one of the swiftest-moving, surest-striking corps of detectives in the country, Captain Stokes will attempt to do what Capt. James T. Sheehan of the Boston police lacked jurisdiction to do—drive the big-time gamblers and racketeers either to court or to cover. Captain Sheehan has been detailed to solve the Louis Gaeta murder.

In these assignments, the two captains appear to have their usual roles reversed. In the past it has been Captain Stokes who has been called in to clear up baffling murder mysteries, while it has been Captain Sheehan who has been given the job of banishing racketeers.

Millen-Faber Case

To enumerate the cases in which Captain stokes has participated would require a book. In fact, to write a story about him at all is difficult because he never kept a scrap-book.

Unforgettable in police annals, however, is the work he did in the Millen-Faber case, where by relentless investigation he not only discovered the identities of the Needham bank-robbers, but caught them and brought them to justice.

In that case his brother officers relate, the captain did one of the finest pieces of detective work in the history of his department. When the Millen's car was found, burned, he hunted among the ruins until he discovered a radio had been used.

He reasoned that the radio, combined with the ignition, would create such a drain on the battery that recharging, if not repairing, would be necessary. He took the battery apart and found it had been repaired to such an extent that the battery man who did the work would recognize it as his.

Pictures of the battery were published in newspapers, a repair man recognized it and said it came from a car owned by the Millens. That day the brothers disappeared. Captain Stokes and his ever-present aide, Lieut. Joseph Ferrari, followed them to New York and trapped them in a hotel.

Career of Hard Work

Despite this fictionlike work, however, there is none of the "story-book-cop" about Captain Stokes. He has worked hard to reach the top. He studied law by himself, and, although he never passed the bar examinations, he is considered in legal circles a trained lawyer.

His associates report, and all his cases have borne out the fact, that

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Library Reaches 80th Birthday

The Brookline Public library will start a celebration lasting one month to commemorate its eightieth anniversary on Monday, library officials said today.

The feature of the observance will be a community meeting in the library hall next Wednesday evening at eight o'clock under the joint auspices of the library trustees and the Brookline Historical Society.

Beginning Monday and continuing for the remainder of the month, a valuable collection of local pictures, many from prized collections, will be on display in the library hall.

Peak-to-Peak Radio Wave To Help Forecast Weather

Whiteface Mountain in Adirondacks and Mount Washington Selected for Experiments by Rensselaer and New York University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 4—The experience of a tiny electric impulse darting from mountain peak to mountain peak is being studied by meteorologists and radio experts in an attempt to forecast weather conditions more accurately.

Incidentally, it is serving as a scout for winter sports enthusiasts in New England.

The project, as learned today, is a co-operative one between the meteorological and radio research laboratory on Whiteface Mountain in the Adirondacks, operated by Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and New York University, and New England radio interests which have set up equipment in the observatory on Mount Washington, N. H., directed by Harvard University.

The impulse or discharge of electrical energy is released from Mount Washington and creates a short wave which leaps, a mile high, the 130 miles to Whiteface. There its behavior in flight, or its encounters with atmospheric conditions, is recorded on a chart by inked indicators automatically directed by forces received through the antennae of the recording apparatus.

If atmospheric conditions are settled, the marking by the automatic pen is a fairly straight line, but if changes occur the line veers or zigzags.

The action of the pen will be compared with weather conditions of the same period with the hope of correlating one with the other. Thus, if the pen lines consistently represent a definite direction preceding what proves to be a cold spell, a warm spell, or a fall of snow, the recorded lines as observed over a long time will have a definite significance.

Daily temperatures, wind velocities, humidity and barometric pressures at the peaks and bases of the mountains will be studied as a part of the experiment.

Immediate attempts will be made to use these new recordings in forecasting weather for New England, particularly in the White Mountains, during the winter sports season. The action of the pen, along with other meteorological data of the day, will be described by radiophone to Mount Washington as part of a plan to make Mount Washington the center for winter sports weather forecasting.

Christmas at Sea Wins Favor With Winter Travelers

Week-End Sailings

"Southward Ho for Christmas" was the slogan at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, today, among the crowd of merrymakers who embarked on the Canadian National Steamships liner Lady Hawkins and sailed for Bermuda and the British West Indies.

The Lady Hawkins was the first liner to leave Boston this year that will be at sea on at least part of Christmas Day. She is due at Barbados Christmas eve, sailing at 10 p. m. for St. Lucia, remaining in that port until 3 p. m. Christmas Day. Full preparations for the holiday were made before the ship sailed, with evergreens and a Christmas tree, goodies for the menu and presents for children aboard.

About 100 passengers embarked here before Capt. H. O. Giffin ordered the lines cast off and swung the white cruise ship down stream for a month's voyage, the final call before turning north again, being Demerara, British Guiana.

Spending Christmas at sea is increasingly popular, according to steamship officials, particularly when the voyage is to the tropics among the isles of the Caribbean. The Lady Somers sailing from Boston Dec. 11 for Jamaica offers passengers the opportunity of spending Christmas at sea, but being back home in time for New Year's.

The Lady Hawkins is one of three deep-water passenger vessels calling at Boston over the week end, the other two being inbound ships. Cundard White Star's Scythia from Liverpool, Belfast and Greenock, with 36 passengers for Boston and 152 for New York, is due tomorrow morning.

Changing Views In Education By College Outlined

The immediate task of eudcators is to persuade the American people that "whole men" are worth while, Dr. Dixon Ryan Fox, president of Union College, told Boston alumni at a meeting last night in the University Club.

"We all know that man will not live simply as man," he said, "but will have to assume some special function in a complicated society. Hence the ideal college would be an interpreter's house where a young man might sample the various special interests of life and with slow deliberation come to choose the most congenial to him.

"Through its various courses the college would parade the vocations before him and, recognizing special aptitudes, would counsel him in his choice. This would be a far cry from the present tendency to take a student with his mind made up and serve his special interests for four years."

Turning to the curriculum, Dr. Fox said that "we have fortunately passed through the obsession that every student is competent to construct one for himself (free elective system). We know that the college should take a hand in designing his education. But when we come to the design we are caught in the conflict of two ideals and would be so caught even if we were not oppressed with vocationalism.

"On the one hand, we desire to give the student a broad acquaintance with the world, to fit him to enjoy life, to understand what other men are doing and to choose what he should particularly do himself."

Trade Pacts Find Support Among Boston Shipping Men

Log of the Port of Boston

Reciprocal trade agreements that have been consummated between the United States and 16 other nations have so stimulated international trade that there can be no question of their value today, declared John B. Leonard, president of the Foreign Commerce Club and prominent shipping man in Boston.

Shipping men are rallying around the standard of free trade in response to the agitation against a proposed pact with Czechoslovakia in which textiles and shoes might receive favor to the detriment of American industry, he said.

New support for the Czechoslovakian treaty is being gained by disclosure of such facts as those showing that imports of shoes from all countries, from 1930 to this year, were "less than 1 per cent of the total production of shoes in the United States."

Backing the attitude of the National Foreign Trade Council, Mr. Leonard stated that trade has expanded steadily since 1932, and this in the face of tariffs, quotas, exchange control and other barriers.

Further reduction of trade restrictions and maintenance in all nations of a stable internal economy are generally recognized as essential if world trade is to continue to grow. Reciprocal trade agreements such as the proposed pact with Czechoslovakia were chiefly responsible for the growth of America's foreign trade from $4,330,000,000 in 1935 to $4,872,000,000 in 1936, he said.

American exports to trade agreement countries in 1936 gained 14 per cent over 1935 while the increase to non-agreement countries was 4 per cent. Imports, too, gained more from the agreement countries than from non-agreement nations, the gain being 22 per cent over the previous year for imports from agreement countries while others gained only 16 per cent.

Reciprocal trade agreements won the title of most effective means for bringing about recovery, as a result of these showings, and has been endorsed by the International Chamber of Commerce as a practical means for improving the internal and external economy of all nations.

Custom House Holiday

Christmas bells are ringing around the Custom House. Official notice from Washington that the day before Christmas would be considered a full holiday brought wide rejoicing

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Newfoundland Fish Pact Plan Is Criticized

Boston Fishermen View Proposal of Food Firm With Some Concern

Tariff Is Cited

Asserted That 30,000,000 Pounds May Come Annually to U. S. Market

An American fishing company would have access to the abundant supply of fish in Newfoundland waters, in exchange for its help in relieving the unemployment situation in the financially harassed colony, under a proposed plan which was being discussed today on the Boston Fish Pier—largest fresh fish market in the United States. Local fish men looked somewhat askance at the possible bringing of 30,000,000 pounds of fresh fish each year to American markets, under the plan.

Under existing regulations, local fishermen say, it would be possible to send American trawlers to Newfoundland waters and to claim the catch as products of American fisheries—as far as tariffs are concerned—even though Newfoundland fishermen were hired to man the vessels operated by American navigating crews, and even though the fish were landed in Newfoundland for processing—as long as they were not processed in "a regular settlement."

The present tariff puts a duty of one cent a pound on fresh fish brought into the United States if it is not processed, and of 2½ cents a pound if it is processed. Since under the proposed plan the General Foods Company, with trawlers manned by American navigation crews and Newfoundland fishermen, would operate a processing plant built for it by the Newfoundland Government to handle the catches of their own boats and an equal amount bought from local fishermen, local men believe that the full duty for foreign processed fish would be collected.

30,000,000 Pounds

However, they say, the modern equipment of the General Foods trawlers, the vast fish resources of Newfoundland, and the fact that owing to extremely low labor demand in the colony, wages are gladly accepted even if they are low, would make it possible for the company to market as much as 30,000,000 pounds of fresh fish a year at competitive prices in the United States.

The company has already proved that with up-to-date equipment and the savings resulting from processing fish near the fishing grounds, it is possible to operate profitably while paying the larger duty on processed fish, through the establishment of a Canadian plant in Nova Scotia.

The plans now being considered by the company and the Newfoundland Commission Government call for erection of a plant for the company's use at the expense of the Government, with the company paying back the cost within 10 years—according to R. B. Ewbank, Commissioner of Natural Resources for the British colony. Such a processing plant would provide work for about 250 now unemployed Newfoundlanders, in addition to the fishermen who would work on the trawlers while they operated in Newfoundland waters.

Duty-Free Machinery

The colony would also allow the company to import machinery for the plant free of duty at the time of its establishment, and would agree that similar privileges would be granted to no other United States firm in the same area for two years.

The company promises to buy at least half the fish used at the plant from fishermen in the surrounding districts. Boston fish interests point out that with a plant owned by the Newfoundland Government and fish purchased from near-by areas, the General Foods could not hope to claim the fish they shipped into the United States, to be a product of the American fisheries and therefore exempt from duty. But because duty can be paid and the fish still compete with American fish, Boston fish interests aver that the plan actually circumvents protection of the tariff set up to safeguard the American fisheries.

Santa Claus Swaps Reindeer for Plane On Norwood Visit

NORWOOD, Mass., Dec. 4—At five o'clock yesterday afternoon Santa Claus officially arrived here by parachute jumping from a cabin monoplane onto the roof of a store block located in the center of the town. Throngs of enthusiastic children gathered to witness this unusual but spectacular sight. Even the local fire department turned out to furnish ladders by which to convey Santa to the street. Traffic was detoured so as to keep the main street clear for the big parade that followed his arrival.

After the bewhiskered red costumed figure had descended the ladder, the town manager stepped out of the crowd to greet him. A police escort formed in front of a brass band to escort the jolly old fellow down the main thoroughfare to the town square where a huge Christmas tree had been erected. Santa Claus pressed a button and instantly the tree and the entire center of the town became a blaze of brilliantly colored lights.

The merchants and the town officials of Norwood were the sponsors of the event. The Norwood airport supplied the airplane to make Santa's visit possible.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Wilbur—
"The Housemaster," Ian Hay's new comedy, featuring Frederick Leister. Fourth play of the season presented by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," Pulitzer prize play by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Tovarich," by Jacques Deval, presented by Gilbert Miller. Featuring Maria Abba and Rudolf Forster. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

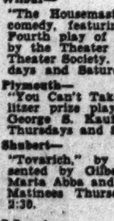
Movies

University—
"Big City," featuring Spencer Tracy and Luise Rainer. 3:15, 6:30, 9:40. Also "There Goes the Groom," with Burgess Meredith. 2, 5:05, 8:15.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Marked Woman" starring Bette Davis and Humphrey Bogart. 11:50 a. m., 3:40, 7:55. Also "Anthony Adverse," with Fredric March and Claude Rains. 1:35, 5:30, 9:45.

Metropolitan—
"Second Honeymoon," featuring Loretta Young and Tyrone Power. 10:42 a. m.; 1:38, 4:34, 7:30, 10:26. Stage: Lucky Millinder, with Mills Blue Rhythm Band. Jack Denny and his orchestra.

Fenway and Paramount—



Kay Francis in "First Lady." Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Partners in Crime," with Roscoe Karns and Lynne Overman. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:35. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:45, 8:35.

Keith Memorial—
"Stage Door," featuring Katharine Hepburn, Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 10 a. m., 1:03, 4:06, 7:19, 10:22. Also "Quick Money." 11:44 a. m., 2:47, 6, 9:03.

Colonial—
"The Hurricane," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall, Mary Astor, C. Aubrey Smith, Thomas Mitchell, Raymond Massey, John Carradine, Jerome Cowan. Adapted for the screen from the novel "The Hurricane," by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall. Daily 2:30 and 8:30. Sunday matinee 3.

Coolidge Corner—
"100 Men and a Girl," with Deanna Durbin. 1:40, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Let Them Live," featuring John Howard and Nan Grey. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"Sialom," a ski comedy. 2:30, 5, 7:30 10. Also "Crainquebille," 1, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

Scollay and Modern—
"Ali Baba Goes to Town," featuring Eddie Cantor. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Wine, Women and Horses," featuring Ann Sheridan, Barton MacLane, Dick Purcell. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 9:15 a. m.; 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Boston—
"Danger Patrol," featuring Sally Eilers and John Beal. 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:45, 10:35. Stage: Nils T. Granlund with his "Broadway Midnight Follies," also the Three Sailors, Janice Andre, and Frances Grant.

Tremont—
"Street Scene," with Sylvia Sidney and William Collier Jr. 10:30 a. m.; 1:45, 5:05, 8:20. Also "A Day at the Races," with the Marx Brothers and Allan Jones. 8:40, 11:45 a. m.; 3:15, 6:20, 9:50.

Uptown—
"Angel," featuring Marlene Dietrich, Herbert Marshall and Melvyn Douglas. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Fight for Your Lady," with Jack Oakie, John Boles and Ida Lupino. 3:30, 5:40, 8:40.

Hub—
"No Man of Her Own," 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10. Also, "It's a Gift," 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:55.

South Station Theater—
"Color-Tour to Quebec." Roger Wolf Kahn and his orchestra. "Stranger Than Fiction," "March of Time," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State and Orpheum—
"Conquest," featuring Greta Garbo and Charles Boyer. Both theaters: 11:25, 3, 6:30, 10:05. Also "She Married an Artist," with John Boles and Luli Deste. Orpheum: 10:05. Both theaters: 1:35, 5:10, 8:40.

Exeter—
"Music for Madame," starring Nino Martini and Joan Fontaine. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Lancer Spy," with Peter Lorre and Dolores Del Rio. 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Emma Boynst, soloist. 8:15.

Other Events

Beaver Country Day School—
"Pride and Prejudice," by Jane Austen, produced by The Beaver Country Day School, assisted by members of the Harvard Dramatic Club. Bradley Hall. 8:15.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tomorrow

Music

Hotel Bellevue—
Recital by Frances Robbins, contralto. 4.

Sanders Theater—
German Music by the State Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede, conductor. 8:15.

Gardner Museum—
Concert by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist and Reginald Boardman, accompanist. Fenway Court. 3.

Symphony Hall—
Recital by Tito Schipa, tenor, and Norma Jean Erdmann, lyric soprano. 3:30.

Jordan Hall—
Piano recital by Jan Smeterlin. 3:30.

Other Events

Ford Hall Forum—
Speaker, Max Lerner on "The New Labor Movement." 7:45.

Concert Calendar

Steinert Hall—
Piano recital by artist students of Georg Bertram. 3:15. Dec. 16.

Germanic Museum—
Sixth of 12 organ recitals given by E. Power Biggs, Harvard University, Cambridge. 8:15. Dec. 6.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Apollo Club of Boston, conducted by Dr. Thompson Stone. 8:15. Dec. 7.

Longy School of Music—
Concert by Frances Pray, cellist, Ruth Barrett Arno, accompanist. Also Elmer Schoettle, and David Bacon, pianists. 8:15. Dec. 7.

Brown Hall—
Recital by Gilbert Boyer, pianist. 8:30. Dec. 7.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Camille Giroaard, baritone, and Alice Reilly, pianist. 8:30. Dec. 8.

Public Library Lecture Hall—
Concert by Marie Murray, contralto, Evelyn Duncanson, soprano, and Elisabeth Joanne Schulz, pianist. 8:15. Dec. 10.

A New Symphony From Professor Hill

The Arts in Boston

Angell J. Mercado

Conductor of Mercado's Tipica Mexican Orchestra, Which Will Appear at the "Fiesta Mexicana" of the Women's City Club at Symphony Hall Wednesday Evening

A novelty on the eighth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's season, presented yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, was the Third Symphony, in G major, of Edward Burlingame Hill, distinguished resident composer, and professor of music at Harvard College. With his usual reticence and modesty, Mr. Hill merely told the editor of the program book that his new symphony had no descriptive background, and added a brief analysis of the musical structure.

Fortunately the music is not so cold as the analysis. In fact this is the most effective and the most significant of all Mr. Hill's works. The two previous symphonies; the tone poems, "Lilacs" and the "House of Usher"; the Ode for the fiftieth anniversary of the orchestra, the Sinfonietta—all these stirred admiration for the scholarship and the technical and structural gifts of the composer, without profoundly moving us. This new symphony adds to the former virtues of Mr. Hill as a composer a vigor and freedom of expression, a substance and an emotional depth that at a first hearing seem destined to place it in the first rank of American compositions.

The first movement is a gay and charming allegro, full of neat inventions and pleasing conceits. The Finale is a muscular proclamation, closely knit, building up to a powerful climax. Even more remarkable is the slow movement, elegiac in mood, at once eloquent and restrained in expression. There are echoes throughout of Mr. Hill's predecessors, but this time they include references not only to Gallic but to German and even Russian styles, and they have all been assimilated into an individual musical speech. The symphony did not fail to make its impression on the audience, which recalled its author to the platform again and again. Mr. Hill, justly enough, shared the tribute with Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra, who had been sympathetic as well as virtuosic interpreters.

The concert opened with a brilliant performance of Haydn's Symphony in E flat. The last movement was taken a little too fast. You couldn't say that the line was actually obscured—the orchestra seems to be able to play at any pace and still be clear—but you had to keep too close an eye on it. No doubt the capabilities of such a body of players offer a great temptation to a conductor, but he should not yield to it to the extent of distorting outline and proportion.

Emma Boynet, the soloist of the occasion, played Mozart's Pianoforte Concerto in C major (K. 467) with a delicate grace that seemed a little too refined and gentle. There is more virility than this in Mozart.

The concert closed with Respighi's bombastic transcription of Bach's Organ Passacaglia and Fugue in C minor. L. A. S.

"Conquest"

To begin with, "Conquest," which came to the screens of Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters yesterday, is an exceedingly impressive and semi-historical film. Perhaps not so impressive as a $4,000,000 expenditure might lead one to expect, but definitely in the colossal class. It is furthermore an especially well acted picture and finds that lavish production for which MGM is justly famed at top form.

Perhaps if "Conquest" had cost only $2,500,000 or $3,000,000 it would have got under way a little faster. And if it had been made by the English or the French, it might have been less self-conscious. As it is, we are led slowly and decorously into the life of Marie Walewska, her love of country, her admiration of Napoleon, her veneration of an elderly husband. The film begins with a rush as barbaric Cossacks raid the Walewska castle. It then slows down to a stately walk to explain events and comment upon their significance.

Countess Walewska, we are told, went to Napoleon in the first place to insure his aid for Poland. Eventually, she succumbed not to his somewhat violent love-making but to his ideal for a United States of Europe. Even with this abandoned, she remained loyal, sought him at Elba, attempted to accompany him to St. Helena.

As Napoleon, Charles Boyer gives one of the finest performances of his career. His portrait of complete self-deceit, of lust for power hidden temporarily under a cloak of idealism, of abrupt bad manners coupled with a complete self-possession and ease of manner is an admirable and varied piece of acting. Greta Garbo is less impressive as the Countess, though she demonstrates once more her remarkable command in emotional scenes. Reginald Owen as Talleyrand, Henry Stephenson as Count Walewska, Alan Marshal as Captain D'Ormano, Dame May Whitty as Napoleon's mother, Vladimir Sokoloff as a dying soldier, Maria Ouspenskaya as a half-mad elderly noblewoman, Claude Gillingwater as a devoted servant and George Houston as Marshal Duroc are a few of the more important characters who fit with ease into the tragic tapestry.

Some of MGM's best technicians had a hand in "Conquest" and Clarence Brown, the director, has welded their efforts into a tremendous picture. Perhaps if he had trimmed as well as welded, it would have been a little more lively. But after all, $4,000,000 is a lot to be lively about.

"She Married an Artist," with John Boles and Luli Deste, the second feature, concerns the marriage of an artist and a fashion designer. It is a confused comedy which shows neither the inclination nor the ability to step out of its class.

"Wine, Women and Horses"

"Wine, Women and Horses," now being shown at the Scollay Square and Modern Theaters along with Eddie Cantor in "Ali Baba Goes to Town," is an unsavory but fairly well compiled melodrama about a race tout and his marital troubles. Barton MacLane is the gambler who finds out after two tries that small-town life with Peggy Bates cannot cure him of big-track life with Ann Sheridan. The glamour, excitement and adventure of gambling are shown, rather than its more squalid and criminal side. J. D. B.

Church of Air Presents Christian Science Period

Arthur A. Kelkenney, a former First Reader of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Detroit, Mich., will conduct the Christian Science period of the Columbia Church of the Air, Sunday, Dec. 5, from WJR, Detroit, at 1 p. m., eastern standard time.

Mr. Kelkenney will deliver an address on the subject "The Gospel of Love." The soloist will be Charles L. Auld, who will be assisted by Mme. Gizi Szanto at the piano.

The radiocast will not be heard locally though New England listeners may tune to WABC, New York (860kc), WDRC, Hartford (1330kc), WPRO, Providence (630kc), WORC, Worcester (1280kc), or WLBZ, Bangor (620kc).

Franck's Symphony Enters 'Hit-Class'

The Week-End Radio

César Franck's Symphony in D minor ought to be put on one of those "hit parades" of popular music-classical list, of course. It is programmed tonight for the third time in a little over a week on the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's concert from Mutual over Station WAAB, at 9:15 p. m. Only three movements will be played under the baton of Dr. Frederick Stock. Glazounow's "Carnaval" Overture, Dohnanyi's Suite for Orchestra, Alfven's Swedish rhapsody, "Midsummer Wake," and Stephen Foster's "My Old Kentucky Home," constitute the balance of the program.

Artur Rodzinski, another expert program arranger, takes up the baton tonight for the first of his concerts with the newly formed NBC Symphony Orchestra, 10 p. m., NBC to WBZ and WNAC. Following the example set last week by Pierre Monteux in programming an entire symphony, Mr. Rodzinski has scheduled Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, which next to the César Franck, is one of the most popular. The opening item will be Handel's "Water Music" Suite in Sir Hamilton Harty's arrangement. For the modernists are Sibelius's tone poem, "Pohjola's Daughter," the "Clouds" and "Festivals" nocturnes of Debussy and Albeniz's "Triana."

Sunday

A late change in the Radio City Symphony Orchestra program, NBC-Blue to WBZ, 12:30 p. m., will substitute Viola Westerlaik, Spring, in the place of Sibelius's Violin Concerto. Rounding out its current Sibelius series the orchestra will play the Seventh Symphony as the opening item. Ravel's "La Valse" will be the concluding item.

A novelty will be offered by John Barbirolli conducting the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra in Charles Wakefield Cadman's "Dance Dancers of the Mardi Gras" with the composer as pianist. CBS to WEEI, 3 p. m. This piece strives to tell what festivities go on in the Negro quarters in New Orleans parallel with the "white" Mardi Gras celebrations. The Cadman score calls for two saxophones, a xylophone, and piano, in addition to full orchestra. Mozart's Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" is the opening item. Mischa Piastro, concertmaster, will be soloist in Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole," the next item. Dvorak's Symphonic Variations on an Original Theme will be placed just before the Cadman item, while Fauré's Pavane will be heard after it. Last on the program is Wagner's "Rienzi" Overture.

Heard more or less regularly on the air several years ago, John Charles Thomas and Lawrence Tibbett will be heard on the air Sunday in their first current appearances of the season. Mr. Thomas will make his first radio presentation of "David and Goliath," a biblical song-story, written for him by the composer, Albert A. Mallette. Mr. Maynor's aria, "Promenade de Mon Avenir," from "Le Roi de Lahore," Dichmont's "Mah Little Banjo," the Mallette song, and a duet, "While Hearts are Singing," with Nadine Conner, soprano, will constitute Mr. Thomas's offerings. CBS to WEEI, 7 p. m.

Lawrence Tibbett, who will sing on the Sunday Evening Hour, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m., does first the "Ezi Tu" aria from Verdi's "The Masked Ball," the aria which he is said to have sung when originally auditioned by the Metropolitan. Then follows the "Te Deum" from Puccini's "Tosca," a group of songs including the ever-popular "De Glory Road," and, finally, the Welsh hymn, "All Through the Night," with the chorus and orchestra. Most interesting work of the orchestra will be Philip James's Overture to "Bret Harte."

It seems a pity that the 8 o'clock hour from WBZ is to be concluded shortly, if rumors are correct. Nevertheless that should not prevent listeners from enjoying "Opera Night" on Sunday. Take time out from whatever you may be doing to hear Jean Dickenson, Scottish soprano who will be heard with Grace Moore and Donald Dickson on the program. Most of the arias and duets to be heard are very familiar. Mr. Dickenson will sing "Partiva Ingrata," from Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore," and "Song of India," from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Sadko," in his solo group. With Donald Dickson he will sing the duet, "Solenne in quest' ora" from Verdi's "La Forza del Destino," and, with Grace Moore, he will sing the "Brindisi" from Verdi's "La Traviata." For once Grace Moore does not sing her inevitable Puccini (who is not programmed at all) but will be heard in "Knowest Thou the Land?" from Thomas's "Mignon," and the "Bolero" from "Carmen." The orchestra duplicates the Philharmonic closing by concluding with Wagner's "Rienzi" Overture unless a late change is decided in the program.

Monday

Leopold Stokowski has done a very courageous but commendable bit of programming for a sponsored program by scheduling the entire Fifth Symphony of Tchaikowsky on the bank program, WBZ, 9 p. m. By all means, let listeners have great music in toto instead of scheduling a lot of unrelated items.

That perennial, "Che Gelida Manina," from Puccini's "La Boheme" will be sung by Richard Crooks, tenor, in the NBC-Red network program to WNAC, at 8:30 p. m.

Not to be outdone by the major orchestras, the New Haven Symphony and Civic Orchestras in a combined concert from the Yale campus over WAAB, 8:30 p. m., have programmed Sibelius's Third Symphony as their major item in a program including Berlioz, Wagner and Franck.

"These Three," a play which tells of the havoc wrought by malicious gossip, will be done by Errol Flynn, Barbara Stanwyck, Mary Astor, Constance Collier, Alma Kruger and Baby Marcia May Jones in the "Radio Theater" period, CBS to WEEI, 9 p. m. A. D. H.

Soda Fountains Gaining

The American soda fountain is becoming popular in Canada, South America and Australia.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Vocal recital	Massenet's "Manon"	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 Vocal recital	Easy to Remember; news	Top Hatters: orchestra	"Cinnamon Bear"	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	Rakov's Orchestra	Kaltenmeyer's Kinder-garten: sketch	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	Rakov's Orchestra		Baseball school	Sport reports
6:00 News; sport review	News; Evening Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical programs	soloists; orch.; sports	'Casey at the Mike'	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Football Forecast	News; vocalist	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Fighting Crime"	Harmonica group	Studio speakers	Sport reports	Dance orchestra
7:00 Saturday Night	Message of Israel:	William Scott's Orch.	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Swing Session	speaker; organ	William Scott's Orch.	Southern California	Evening Serenade
7:30 Band concert	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic sketch	California game	'Sweet Music"
7:45 Band concert	Jim's Question Bee	Jean Sablon songs	Dick Messner's Orch.	"Jungle Jim": sketch
8:00 Your Unseen Friend	Harry Lewis's Orchestra	Robert L. Ripley; soloists; orchestra	Pat Barnes and his Razzmatazzers: variety	"Dance Melodies"
8:15 Your Unseen Friend	Harry Lewis's Orchestra			"Dance Melodies"
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.; sketch; soloists	Linton Wells, talk; Nola Day; orchestra	Jack Haley; Wendy Barrie; soloist; orchestra	Olga Baclanova's Continental Revue	Popular vocalists
8:45				Popular vocalists
9:00 "Professor Quiz"; questions; answers	National Barn Dance;	Al Roth's Orchestra	Concert from London	Down Memory Lane
9:15 Serenade: soloists;	Henry Burr; soloists;	Al Roth's Orchestra	Chicago Symphony Orch.	"Symphonic Tones"
9:30 popular orchestra	vocal groups; Hoosier	"Special Delivery"; dramatic sketch	Chicago Symphony Orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45	Hot Shots		Chicago Symphony Orch.	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00 Your Hit Parade;	National Broadcasting	National Broadcasting	Chicago Symphony Orch.	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; male	Company Symphony	Company's Symphony	Chicago Symphony Orch.	Benny's Troubadours
10:30 trio; guest soloist	Orchestra, Artur Rod-	Orchestra, Artur Rod-	Chicago Symphony Orch.	Dance music
10:45 Patti Chapin, songs	zinski, conductor	zinski, conductor	Chicago Symphony Orch.	"Today in Sports"
11:00 Forecasts; news	NBC Symphony Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	Chicago Symphony Orch.	Dance orchestra
11:15 Masters's Orchestra	NBC Symphony Orch.	NBC Symphony Orch.	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Day's End
11:30 Goodman's Orch.	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
11:45 Goodman's Orch.	Frisi Jr. Orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Worthy Hill's Orchestra

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 "Parade"; music	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Network speaker	"Music and Muse"
9:15 "Parade"; music	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Melodies"
9:30 "Morning Moods"	"As You Like It"; news	Food news	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons: talk
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Rakov Orchestra	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Mary Marlin"	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Daily Inspirations
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft": organ	Fashion talk
10:30 Tony Wons	"Dance Hour"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Shopping Service	Home Forum: talk	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 "Jack and Paul"	"The O'Neills"	"David Harum": sketch	Popular music	Vocal recital
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"Road of Life"	"Backstage Wife"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:30 "Big Sister": sketch	"Vic and Sade"	How to Be Charming	Freudberg's Orchestra	Vocal recital
11:45 Real Life Story	Ed. MacHugh, songs	"Hi Boys": vocal	Information Service	"Italian Airs"
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue:	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	Commentator
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	music; stocks	The Goldbergs	Agricultural talk	Italian review
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: guest	"Man on the Street"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob: sk.	speakers; soloists;	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Homesteaders' Orch.	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Robison's Buckaroos	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Treasures in Melody	"The Music Room"
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Treasures in Melody	Vocal recital
2:00 News for Women	U. S. Navy Band	"Musical Roundup"	Voice of Experience	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Deep River Boys"	U. S. Navy Band	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport Matinee	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	U. S. Navy Band	Piano and guitar	Sport Matinee	"Melody Matinee"
2:45 the Air	U. S. Navy Band	"Musical Roundup"	Sport Matinee	"Melody Matinee"
3:00 News Service	"Four of Us"	Pepper Young's Family	Sport Matinee	Organ recital
3:15 "Romantic Music"	"Swing Serenade"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sport Matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 "Jennie Peabody"	Jackie Heller, songs	"Vic and Sade"	Sport Matinee	"Gems of Melody"
3:45 Exchange program	"Campus Kids"	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sport Matinee	Sport reports
4:00 'Between Bookends'	Stocks; Club Matinee:	"Lorenzo Jones"	High school drama	"Melody Parade"
4:15 "Meet the Stars"	Club Matinee: variety	"The Guiding Light"	Sport Matinee	"Melody Parade"
4:30 Washington talk	Club Matinee: variety	Mary Marlin: sketch	Sport Matinee	Harmony team
4:45 Network speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport Matinee	Sport reports
5:00 Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember; news	Songs; speaker	Sport Matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	"Cinnamon Bear"	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Holiday sketch	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Duane Marshall's Orch.	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue:	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical programs	orchestra; sports	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Popular vocalists	Organ; piano; Revelers	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Piano Club"	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Smith, songs	Sport reports	Dance orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	Music Is My Hobby	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Commentator	Vocal trio	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Studio feature	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette: news	"Lum and Abner"	Soloists; orchestra	Guardian speaker	Message to Motorists
7:45 Boake Carter	NBC vocal recital	Popular variety	Vocalist; organ	"Three Shadows"
8:00 Horace Heidt's Or.	Gen. Hugh Johnson	Burns and Allen; Ray	Morton Gould's Orch.;	Christian Science lec-
8:15 Horace Heidt's Or.	"Song Stories"	Noble's Orch.; solos	Jack Arthur, songs	ture by Paul Stark
8:30 Pick and Pat: comedy; soloists; orch.	"Grand Hotel"; dramatic sketch	Richard Crooks; chorus; concert orchestra	New Haven Symphony and Civic Orchestras	Seeley, C. S. B., from New York City
9:00 Theater: "These	Philadelphia Orchestra,	"Fibber McGee and	New Haven Symphony	"Blue Strings"
9:15 Three"; Barbara	Leopold Stokowski, con-	Molly"; Weems's Orch.	and Civic Orchestras	"Dance Melodies"
9:30 Stanwyck; Errol	ductor; Tchaikovsky's	Phil Spitalny and His	New Haven Symphony	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
9:45 Flynn; M. Astor	Fifth Symphony	Girls; soloist	and Civic Orchestras	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars":	Lullaby Lady; soloists;	New Haven Symphony	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	dramatic sketch	orchestra; chorus	and Civic Orchestras	Amateur Hour
10:30 'Brave New World':	National Forum: talk,	"Music for Moderns"	Local sport program	Amateur Hour
10:45 dramatic sketch	Sec. Henry Wallace	"Music for Moderns"	Local sport program	Amateur Hour
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service	Pageant of Melody: so-	"Today in Sports"
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra	loist; orchestra	Dance orchestra
11:30 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Benny Meroff's Orch.	Noble Sissle's Orchestra	Day's End: organist
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Benny Meroff's Orch.	Noble Sissle's Orchestra	Day's End: organist

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

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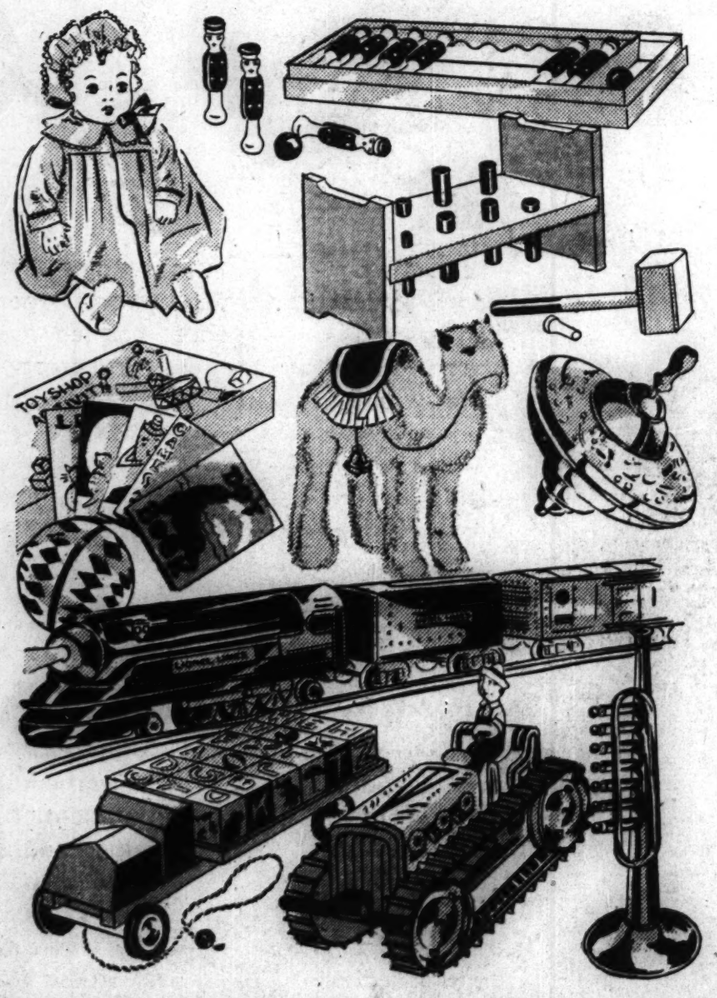

For under **The Tree** when Christmas dawns . . . Toys that will make young dreams come true and "grown-up" hearts know laughter. **Downstairs.**

Stearns

BOSTON

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If your house is looking a bit "down at the mouth" as far as linens and laces and blankets and towels and so on are concerned, we suggest that you allow yourself a little time to wander through Howell Brothers Shop the next time you're in town on a shopping tour. This is the linen and lace shop at 422 Boylston Street, which to be specific is just down the street a way . . . from Arlington Street, and Shreve, Crump and Low's.

There you'll find items that literally make your mouth water . . . and you'll probably come out armed with items to replenish your household stock, or at least ideas that you'll store in your mind until such time as the linen closet needs re-stocking! However, we suggest any and everything there as a gift . . . and at any time; not just for Christmas. You'll probably linger over the table linens, the pure white ones as well as those of deep sapphire blue, or the one with the beautiful roses worked into it. These cloths come in all sizes, from the large size that allows you to seat Aunt Maude's family and all of Cousin Ella's relations beside, around the festive board . . . to what we call bridge size. Blankets, of course, have been brightening things up for some time . . . and this year they have them with satin ribbon borders; the satin being in various shades. That is, if the blanket is blue, the border is three shades of blue; ombre effect. Particularly good looking, especially for a man who dislikes the idea of colors that are no less than weak-looking pinks and blues to him, is their Mayfair Blanket in a good shade of brown. There's nothing that reeks of the too-feminine about this, although personally we'd like the color ourself.

And speaking of brown reminds us that they have a real buy there in the way of a chaise longue cover, and pillow. A good size pillow, covered to match the throw, too. And all very lovely and luxurious looking . . . despite the fact that the set sells for but $19.50. In crushed velvet and lace. Pale yellow and brown combination; but you have your choice of 20 color schemes. Which certainly ought to take care of your pet shades. Then there's a new "comfortable Spread," which sells for $18.50 for the single, and $21.50 for the double-bed size. And there's our idea of a spread . . . because it's been all lined and quilted in a perfectly grand fashion (wool filled). And the idea is that you don't use it just for an ornament; you keep it right over you when you're in bed if you need it! And there are endless bath sets that are so colorful, what with their solid colors, monograms, dolphins and whatnot, that they'd make even little Horace thrive on the idea of taking a bath more than once a week! And any number of smaller items that make good gifts; the flimiest chiffon hankies with monograms that have been put on with more than a flourish!

♣ ♣ ♣

'Big Top Circus' For the Children

If you're wondering just what you're going to give Aunt Hattie's little girl . . . who has practically everything in the way of a toy . . . suppose you decide on Filene's Big Top Circus, and get the whole business off your mind. Here's enough to keep the child fully occupied all of Christmas afternoon (for which the family will probably send you a telegram full of personal thanks!), for it includes everything you can think of that goes with a circus. Not forgetting the clown, the Circus Queen, the elephants and lions, the tent, and "the man on the flying trapeze." Oh just everything, not forgetting the sawdust. For what circus is complete without sawdust? And don't worry for a second about what Aunt Hattie will say when she sees the sawdust . . . experience tells us that it'll soon get lost in the rug! All this satisfaction, for either a boy or a girl, for only $2.95. And one of those gifts you don't have to go in and look at before buying . . . it's practically sure-fire as far as pleasing youngsters is concerned. And their daddy will probably get his own pleasure out of helping to set it up. Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday Feature

Panama Canal in Red

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Panama Canal operated during the 1937 fiscal year at a deficit of $2,442,299, Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring said today in his annual report. Total revenues were $24,163,569. The government-owned Panama Railroad Company, however, netted a profit of $1,519,629 on gross revenues of $14,553,291.

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TOMORROW AT 4:30 P. M.

PROGRAM:
Prelude and Fugue (G Major), Bach; Ave Maria, and Allegro Moderato (Unfinished Symphony), Schubert; Rondo Francaise, Boellmann; Kammenoi-Ostrow, Rubinstein; Allegro (19th Concerto), Handel; Jesu Bambino, Yon; Rustic March, Boex; Aria da Chiesa (Old Italian), Author Unknown, and Marche Slav, Tschaikowski.

Series of three only: Organ Recitals, Dec. 5, and 12: Handel's "Messiah," Dec. 19

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Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Dec. 5

10:45 a. m.—WORL. The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:12 a. m.—W1XAL (15.25mc). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Dec. 6

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

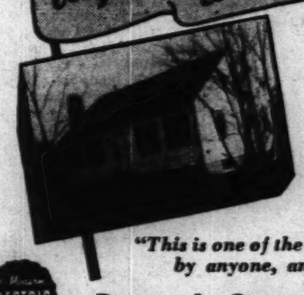
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Dec. 6

8:30 a. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

"Homes you can afford to buy in a town you would love to live in..."



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Off for Far-Away Arctic Post Worker Tells of Liquor Menace

Just as many Bostonians are phoning the janitor to turn on more heat, or turning up their own thermostats, there was one member of the community who turned her back on these conveniences of city life today to don the parka of the blizzardy North and resume her work in a remote Alaskan mission, 1000 miles from a railroad, steam heat or what have you.

She is Miss Amelia H. Hill who has been visiting here recently before resuming the work that has kept her more or less constantly at the St. John's in the Wilderness Episcopal mission on the Koyukuk River, 10 miles within the Arctic Circle where the mercury just drops through the bottom of the thermometer and a 70-mile-an-hour wind blows . . . brrr.

"Some people have said they were sorry for me," she smiled this morning, at the Y. W. C. A. Pioneer Hotel, "but I am really anxious to get back. The Indian and Eskimo tribes in our section are so friendly, and I love my work."

Turning to the more serious aspects of caring for the people of the North, Miss Hill regretted that there are no prohibition laws to protect the tribes from the use of alcohol.

"They are very amiable, lovable people until affected by alcohol. It seems to have particularly damaging effect on them, demoralizing them completely. In some localities I have visited, where the use of alcohol is particularly widespread, its effects are indeed vivid. The little log huts built to house the women and children while the men are away during the hunting season—and which in villages where alcohol is banned are clean and well stocked—are dirty and uncared for, their occupants indolent and without money or furs to exchange for food."

Miss Hill said that among the New England products she will take back to Alaska will be some of this region's famed red flannels. "Nothing like them," she said, "the parkas are warm, some say you need nothing more, but Yankee "woolies" are mighty fine, too."

In all the 16 years Miss Hill has spent in the Northland, nothing amused her more than the time the Fairbanks mission sent an airplane

Miss Amelia H. Hill

loaded with watermelons and peaches to her station. An impromptu peach and watermelon eating contest ensued as the natives attacked the unfamiliar food with loud relish.

If all connections click as planned, Miss Hill will reach her post in the Northland in three weeks.

Christian Science Lecture Over Station WMEX Dec. 6

A radiocast lecture on Christian Science will be delivered by Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., of Portland, Ore., over Station WMEX, Boston, Monday, Dec. 6, at 8 p. m., eastern standard time. The lecture will be given in Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, and is one of a regular series radiocast on the first Monday of each month over Station WMCA, New York.

WMEX is the local outlet of the Inter-City network of which WMCA is the key station. WMEX radiocasts on a frequency of 1500 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 200 meters.

Stokes, Sheehan Win High Honors For Police Work

(Continued from Page 9)

he is cautiousness itself about an investigation at hand. He never presents it, never discusses it to outsiders until it is absolutely foolproof.

In the questioning of witnesses and suspected persons, he never uses the third degree, preferring to break them down by clever questioning, rather than by fear and torture.

Observers close to the captain declare he uses a scientific approach to crime. He has at his disposal one of the best-equipped crime laboratories in the country, manned by a staff of trained chemists.

He began his career in Cambridge where he was a patrolman for 10 years. Promoted to the state police detective squad he served 12 years before he became a captain in 1934. He considers he received his highest praise when, after the Millen case was closed, Gen. Daniel Needham, then State Commissioner of Public Safety, said, "Good work, John."

Captain Sheehan, like Captain Stokes, began his police service as a patrolman. He rapidly rose through the ranks to a lieutenancy. At that time the then police commissioner, Eugene C. Hultman, wanted the bureau of records at headquarters reorganized. Lieutenant Sheehan performed such a good job that he was promoted to captain and assigned to the Fields Corner Station.

Before assuming his captaincy, however, he finished nine months service as inspector of divisions, during which time he made more than 900 arrests, prosecuted the cases in court himself and never lost one. These arrests came during the clean-up campaign of Boston, begun in November, 1936, ordered by Commissioner Edward M. McSweeney and continued by the present commissioner, Joseph F. Timilty.

Log

(Continued from Page 9)

among the workers, especially those who usually have that last minute shopping to do.

Stevedores and shipping men will rub elbows Monday evening at a dinner of the Boston unit of the Propeller Club of the United States, at the Chamber of Commerce Building. H. J. Thiede of the federal army engineers, who has been supervising construction of the General Goethals, largest suction dredge in the world, at the Fore River Shipyards, is to speak at the meeting on "Dredges and Dredging." The Propeller Club threw open the doors of hospitality to the stevedores in conjunction with the annual meeting in Boston of the National Association of Stevedores.

Found an Untilled Field for Magazine

By a Staff Photographer

Officers of the Harvard (Social Science) Guardian

Seated—W. Scott Long Jr., Warren, Ohio, Business Manager; Frank P. Davidson, New York, President; David Stern, Milwaukee, Circulation Manager. Standing—Philip Blumberg, New York, Assistant Editor; Gardner N. Stratton, Brookline, Mass., Assistant Business Manager; F. Stuart Hoyt, Milwaukee, Secretary; George S. Viereck Jr., New York, Editor-in-Chief

Harvard 'Guardian' Simplifies Intricacies of Social Science

When a new undergraduate magazine made its initial appearance on Harvard Square newsstands and in the rooms of Harvard students last spring, there was no particular shouting from the rooftops of the houses along the Charles. New magazines confront the Harvard-reading public on the average of one a month.

The casual noted its title, the Harvard Guardian, perhaps read that it was the first college magazine dedicated to the social sciences.

The curious ventured cautiously into its articles.

The disdainful only sniffed. "It'll fold up like all the others," they said.

But the Guardian refused to "fold up." Stubbornly it thrived. It is still thriving today. And many feel that in a year it will probably be flowering even more luxuriantly. For though the editors are all Harvard men, their ambitions for their magazine extend beyond Harvard to other universities where they foresee correspondents, and possibly branches.

Saw an Untilled Field

For a long time ideas for a new publication had been the subject of midnight conversations between two sophomores, Frank P. Davidson and George S. Viereck Jr., both of New York City. They knew Harvard had its Crimson for daily news, its Lampoon for humor, and its Advocate for literary works. The Monthly was being revived for short stories, and there was even a Communist offering for those so inclined. But, they argued, since 43 per cent of the students were concentrating in the fields of history, government and economics, this large group deserved some means of expression all its own. But what sort of magazine could best remedy this need?

The magazine, they realized, could not be partial or partisan. Both sides of questions would have to receive the same calm, considered approach. In short, the Guardian had to be planned as a forum more than as a mouthpiece.

The two young men approached fellow students and found them interested. They saw faculty men, instructors and tutors in the departments, and were welcomed. Then they tackled "big name" professors—the scholars and thinkers whose work is known throughout the country—and the "big name" men agreed that it was an original and meritorious idea. Some offered their support and criticism, and some were interested in writing articles.

Won Savant's Commendation

The little enterprise flourished, but not prematurely. It was to be the first magazine of its type, and that meant careful preparation. Not wishing to trust to luck that the Guardian would find public favor once issued, the editors obtained a sizable subscription list before publication. Thus they made certain of their finances, and to a degree assured stability.

By the time the May issue appeared, the Guardian had proved itself no flash in the pan. Prof. William Yandell Elliott, a specialist in government, reviewed it optimistically and pronounced it "an established venture."

A glimpse into the organization and style of the paper reveals both its originality and its appeal. It is staffed by a board of about 30 undergraduates, and only those active on each particular issue have their names included in the masthead. This is a precautionary step designed to give credit only to those who do the work.

The articles are as varied in authorship as they are in subject. As a matter of policy, the editors have decided that at least half of the contents shall be written by students, and the proportion so far has been larger than that. The subject matter is limited to the social sciences, but that field is such a constantly expanding one that topics are abundant.

Reports in Simple Language

Most striking of the Guardian's innovations is a department devoted to summaries of governmental reports. By simplifying the complicated technical terms in which these reports are usually couched and putting the facts into everyday language, they are made, for the first time in college journalism, available to undergraduates.

The Guardian determined to make itself further known by outside activities. First, the editors planned and sponsored a radio program of comment on social science problems and matters of national interest by men competent to talk on such subjects. The talks were short and packed with information. They whet the public's appetite for more. As a consequence, a series of 15-minute broadcasts every Monday evening has become a regular feature of the Guardian's activities.

Social science topics lend themselves easily to discussion, and since informal conferences are hard to carry on in a magazine, the Guardian has at times ambidexterously slipped out of the realm of the printed word into that of the spoken word by sponsoring conferences on subjects concerning which students and faculty alike can express their views. The latest gathering of this sort is scheduled for early December to discuss "American Foreign Policy." Dr. James P. Baxter, president of Williams, and A. Lawrence Lowell, president-emeritus of Harvard, have been invited to speak.

Expansion to Other Colleges

Two foreign correspondents, one at Lingnan University, China, and one at Oxford, in England, have done much to awaken the editors to the tempting possibilities for expansion to other colleges.

"The Guardian has the potentialities to become an international organization," they say. "History, government, and economics cut across the boundaries of the Harvard Yard and of all college campuses. The reception of the magazine outside the university encourages the board in the hope that it may eventually perform a wider function."

A strong factor in its success has been the support of interested alumni. Walter Lippmann is chairman of the graduate advisory board, which also consists of Professors Frank W. Taussig and Charles T. Copeland (Copey). Men like A. A. Berle Jr., the late Ogden L. Mills, and Lucius N. Littauer, who founded the Harvard School of Public Administration, have given their support and advice.

The Guardian essays to speak with the voice of youth balanced by the experienced council of authority. As it swings into increasing prominence, the chief question which must be answered is the one embodied in the publication's own motto: "Who will guard the guardians themselves?"

The Week in Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

deposit it in the Connecticut state treasury."

Attorney Defended

Defending Mr. Proctor from Mr. King's attack, the Governor said that when he appointed the Rutland attorney to the compact committee he did so "with full knowledge of his previous utility connections, of his ability and of his character."

Governor Aiken during his terms in the lower house of the General Assembly was always anti-utility in his leanings. His attitude now is that private utilities can be controlled and regulated within the state. Under federal control as proposed by Washington, such rights as are or might be ceded are lost to the state forever.

The President's plan for "little TVA's" appears distinctly unpopular with Vermonters—in fact, any type of federal dominance which would one whit diminish state sovereignty.

State Specials

Back in the lush days of the late '20's, Vermont launched three big advertising "specials" on successive years. These trains, made up of Pullman and exhibit cars, toured the South and West for 10 days each in 1926, 1927 and 1928. The State Chamber of Commerce is again toying with the idea of reviving the specials, and at the executive committee meeting held here authorized President John M. Thomas to investigate the possibility of organizing another one.

In 1927, for instance, Vermont sent out a 14-car train, carrying about 200 representative Vermonters and including five cars filled with exhibits of Vermont industries.

Many business concerns which found the contacts made on these warming to the idea. The result of trips to have been helpful are again President Thomas' canvass will be made known at the next meeting of the State Chamber executive committee.

Blue Laws

The drive in Windham County to compel complete enforcement of the Sunday "blue laws," a "spite move" by a predominant Bellows Falls group which resented closing of moving picture theaters on Sunday, is holding state-wide interest. Acting on a petition containing 1000 names, State's Attorney Ernest F. Berry has started on the huge task of 100 per cent enforcement in the county. How successful it will be only next Sunday will show. The "closed" Sunday promises to leave inhabitants of the county without their Sunday newspapers, magazines, and in fact everything except that which might come under the "necessity, church or charity" clauses of the statute. Filling station operators are waiting until tonight to decide what to do tomorrow. Common carriers of all types are believed to be exempt under the "necessity clause."

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In Figured Mahogany
The outstanding value in this newest piano type.
Ideal for the studio or apartment where space and price count. Budget plan available.
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Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers
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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
*Lafayette	Dec. 4	Plymouth	Dec. 12	Dec. 4	7:00 pm	Dec. 4	8:00pm
Amer. Shipper	Dec. 4	Liverpool	Dec. 13	Dec. 3	8:00 pm	Dec. 4	8:00 am
†Rex	Dec. 4	Gibraltar	Dec. 10	Dec. 3	8:00 pm	Dec. 4	9:00 am
‡Normandie	Dec. 8	Southampton	Dec. 13	Dec. 7	8:00 pm	Dec 8	7:00 am
¶Pres. Harding	Dec. 8	Cobh	Dec. 15	Dec. 7	8:0 0pm	Dec. 8	8:00 am
Hamburg	Dec. 8	Cherbourg	Dec. 14	Dec. 8	1:00 pm	Dec. 8	8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Mariposa	San Pedro	Dec. 9		Dec. 4	4:00 pm	Dec. 4	7:30 pm
Aorangi	Victoria	Dec. 22		Dec. 17	4:00 pm	Dec. 17	7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	Dec. 11		Dec. 6	4:00 pm	Dec. 6	7:30 pm
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Dec. 18		Dec. 13	4:00 pm	Dec. 13	7:30 pm
Pres. Garfield	San Francisco	Dec. 25		Dec. 20	4:00 pm	Dec. 20	7:30 pm

*France only. †Italy and Mediterranean countries. ‡Except Irish Free State. ¶Irish Free State only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Step this way, "Ladeez and Gents," for the "greatest toy show on earth"
Filene's Exclusive Feature toy for Christmas 1937

FILENE'S BIG TOP

Also — on sale in Filene's Portland, Wellesley, Northampton and South Hadley Shops.

A complete toy Circus
$2.95

Tumbling clown, trick horse, the queen of the flying rings, the "daring young man on the flying trapeze," pretty equestrienne, lion, elephant . . . Eight wooden, hinged, movable performers, a sturdy cloth tent, with circus-red trim (size 24"x16½"x25"), flying rings, trapeze, tubs, safety net—even sawdust and posters . . . all the thrills of the sawdust ring packed into less than half a square yard. A complete play outfit — no extras to buy. Bag of sawdust separate — use it or not—we think it adds play. $2.95 *value*

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Monitor readers are cordially invited to make Steinert Hall their headquarters for pianos, organs, radios, phonographs, records.
Courteous, intelligent service. Seventy-eighth year of honest business dealings.
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Personal Greeting Cards engraved or printed with your name, beautiful and original designs in large variety. Priced most reasonably.
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Gentlemen! A SHOP FOR Shy Santas

It's our help to the Christmas Males. A sort of Santa Sanctorum—a Man's World, where he can buy HER gift in peace! You see we know that a fish out of water is sitting pretty compared with a gentleman floundering about in a Women's department. And likewise that many a wife has found a large and very white elephant in her stocking simply because the Stalwart she selected out of all the world hadn't courage enough to brave an Evening Wrap Shop.

So we've gone to the lace-and-lavender floors for you—and gathered, from all over our store with a world of gifts, the most feminine and most luxurious (the terms are practically synonymous anyway) and housed them in one shop where you can mention unmentionables above a whisper—enjoy the expert counsel of a woman's point of view—find a casual gesture at say $2 or what is practically a Commitment at $200—and have the whole works signed, sealed and delivered without further fuss.

Come in and bring your gift lists—to the separate shop in our separate store in a separate building FOR MEN!

★ It's a shop for Men Only, but properly accredited secretaries will be received.
★ If you're too Shy even to come in, telephone HANcock 9000, extension 207.

SANTA SHOP FOR MEN
SIXTH FLOOR—IN THE STORE FOR MEN

Our Sports Shop for Authentic Sports Fashions
C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
Tremont at Temple Place
BOSTON

Associated Press All-America Team Has Nine Seniors—Crimson Court Chances

Fesler Considers Present Harvard Cagers His Best

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A fast, intelligent and well-balanced squad, easily the best material since Coach Wes Fesler's arrival here from Ohio State, will carry the Harvard banner in this year's Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League race. Although the championship Pennsylvania team and a veteran five at Dartmouth will probably be favored as the league campaign gets under way, the rapidly developing Crimson shooters, with an accent on speed, will bear watching.

"This is the finest squad I've coached here at Harvard," Fesler said during a recent scrimmage at the Indoor Athletic Building. "The boys are smart ball handlers and have surprised me with their speed on the floor. Of course we've only been practicing for a week, and I'm not yet ready to name a starting team, but I've seen enough to be convinced that this gang will surpass last year's record of six won and six lost in the Eastern League."

Lutz and Herrick

Fesler's offense will revolve around Jack Herrick and Charley Lutz, two of the outstanding cage players to wear the Crimson uniform. Fesler names Lutz, last year's freshman captain, as the most natural ball handler to appear at Cambridge, but hastily adds that Herrick is not far behind. During the 1936-37 campaign, Herrick's center play was overshadowed by the lanky captain, Ernest Gray, and Jack toyed with the idea that he was destined to be a permanent reserve. But with Gray graduated, the Long Island youngster has taken possession of the pivot post and seems certain to become a star.

Lutz comes to Harvard from Gary, Indiana, a section of the country noted for its basketball players. Charley plays a lightning floor game, is an accurate shot and gives the Crimson a real scoring punch. He will fill one of the forward berths.

Starting on the forward line with Herrick and Lutz will be George Lowman, a two-year veteran, who last winter piled up 117 points in Eastern League games. He ranked fourth in the circuit.

Competition for one of the guard berths pleases Fesler. Capt. Vernon Struck, also a football star, monopolizes one defensive post, but three veterans are battling for the other. Struck accounted for 61 points in 1936-37.

Battle At Guard

The guard battle is between Ulysses Lupien, a junior who is captain of the varsity baseball team; Johnny Dampeer, a letterman and two-year varsity veteran, and Dick Wills, another hustling senior. Fred Heckel, a junior classman who alternates between guard and forward, is also available. He may assume the leading reserve or utility role, filled so well last season by Leavitt White, who has graduated.

The reserve center list includes Bill Humes and Sam White, a pair of promising sophomores. Fesler likes Humes, in particular, and will bring him along slowly, with an eye to the future.

Other forward candidates include the following: Reino Grondahl, a junior letterman who saw some service last winter; Arnold Litman, a small but much-improved senior; Bill Shirk, also a fourth classman, and Chester Legg, another graduate from the freshman ranks.

Now that the squad has been rounded out by the arrival of the football players, Fesler plans serious scrimmaging daily until the opening game with Massachusetts Institute on Dec. 8. Five contests are scheduled before the Christmas vacation period, with Northeastern, Williams, Brown and Boston University. The Eastern League campaign starts for the Crimson at Hanover, Jan. 8, against the strong Dartmouth quintet, which Fesler names as the team to beat in the race. The schedule:

Dec. 8, M. I. T.; 9, Northeastern; 11, Williams at Williamstown; 15, Brown at Providence; 16, Boston University.
Jan. 5, Tufts; 8, Dartmouth at Hanover; 12, Pennsylvania; 15, Princeton.
Feb. 12, Yale at New Haven; 18, Cornell; 19, Columbia; 22, Cornell at Ithaca; 26, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.
March 1, Columbia at New York; 5, Princeton at Princeton; 9, Dartmouth; 12, Yale.

Wood Is Named New Head Coach At West Point

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 4 (AP)—Capt. William H. (Bill) Wood, former Army backfield ace and a 12-letter athlete during his cadet career, is the new head coach of West Point football, succeeding Capt. Garrison H. (Gar) Davidson.

Army policy and precedents ordinarily limit head coaching assignments at the military academy to a four-year maximum, but Davidson remained an extra year by special order.

Wood, a cavalry officer with a background including considerable coaching experience at West Point, will take over direction of Army's gridiron destinies next summer. Except for a three-year tour of duty in 1929-31 and his assignment during the past year to the general staff school at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Wood was an assistant coach at West Point from the year of his graduation, 1925.

The new head coach entered the academy in 1921 after attending Johns Hopkins University for two years. He made the football varsity his first year, starring as a kicker and defensive fullback through four seasons. His best known teammates included George Smythe, broken field star, and Ed Garbisch, all-American center.

Wood also played basketball and baseball, winning 12 varsity letters, the maximum possible during the days when plebes were eligible for varsity competition. Subsequently, he was backfield coach of the plebes for one year and an assistant varsity backfield coach for eight seasons.

Teams coached during the past five years by Davidson won 35 games, lost 11 and tied one.

Glimpse of Harvard's Hopes for Eastern League Title

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right—Fred Heckel, Junior Classman, Who Alternates Between Guard and Forward, Wes Fesler, Coach, and Vernon Struck, Captain, of the Crimson Varsity Basketball Quintet

Left to Right—Charley Lutz, Forward, Whom Fesler Rates the Most Natural Cage Player He Has Coached at Cambridge; Jack Herrick, Regular Center, and George Lowman, High-Scoring Forward

Amherst Gridiron Coach Will Speak At Sport Luncheon

A post-season football and sports luncheon, bringing to the head table the football coaches of many New England schools and colleges, the featured sports writers and sports editors of the Boston newspapers, and radio commentators, will be staged by the Advertising Club of Boston at its weekly meeting on Tuesday, Dec. 7, at the Hotel Statler.

Lloyd P. Jordan, head coach at Amherst College, the present "Little Three" champions, will be the guest speaker. Coach Jordan will speak on "How to Play Football and Like It!"

Invitations have been extended to the following coaches: Wesley E. Fesler of Harvard, Earle H. Blaik of Dartmouth, Raymond W. Pond of Yale, Lewis F. Manley of Tufts, L. B. Hanley of Boston University, Gilmour Dobie of Boston College, DeOrmond McLaughry of Brown, Charles Caldwell of Williams, Adam Walsh of Bowdoin, E. Marion Roberts of Brockton, and Joseph McKenney of the Boston School Department.

The Advertising Club reports that a high percentage of the above invitees have already accepted.

College Football Results

Mississippi State T. 7, Appalachian S. T. 0.
New Mexico M. I. 19, Wentworth M. A. 7.
South Carolina 3, Miami 0.
Stetson 15, Rollins 12.

Norwegian Skiers Will Invade United States

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—Led by the great Birger Ruud, 1936 Olympic jumping and downhill champion, eight outstanding Norwegian skiers will invade the United States this winter as instructors and participants in national championships.

Ruud, together with Sigmund Ruud, is due early in January. Sigmund won the national jumping title last year and was runner-up in the combined cross-country and jumping competition at the 1928 Olympics.

The others are already in this country. They include Olaf Uliand, credited with the world's longest jump of 339 feet; Sverre Kolterud, winner of the 1937 eastern A. S. A. cross-country, and combined cross-country jumping championships; Johanne Kolstad, world's leading woman jumper; Tom Murstad, coach of the Norwegian International Slalem teams last year; Ella Gulbrandsen, young girl jumper, and Ole Hegge, second in the 1928 Olympic cross-country.

College Basketball Results

Manhattan 49, Alumni 39.
Villanova 68, Rider 39.
Iowa State 41, Simpson 37.
Milwaukee State T. 38, Concordia 22.
Platteville T. 68, Lenox (Iowa) 38.
Southern Illinois T. 57, Arkansas State 31.
Clarkson Tech 53, St. Michaels 13.
Northwestern 53, Carleton 33.
Earlham 36, Taylor 21.
Assumption 37, Adrian 23.
Wayne 55, Alumni 40.
Western (Mich.) State T. 33, McKendree 32.
Albion 32, Central (Mich.) State T. 21.
Hillsdale 45, Defiance 43.
Battle Creek 29, Calvin 28.
Winona T. 32, Lacrosse T. 28.
Valley City T. 43, Aberdeen Northern 29.
Jamestown (N. D.) 36, Dakota Wesleyan 32.
Jordon (Mich.) College 49, Milwaukee Engineering 46.

St. Paul Buys Player

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 4 (AP)—The St. Paul hockey club of the American Association has purchased "Red" Anderson, 185-pound veteran, from the New Haven Eagles of the International-American League. Anderson, acquired in a straight cash deal, was slated to leave New Haven immediately.

Mass State Meets B. C. Six

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 4 (AP)—Jan. 30, previously an open date on the Massachusetts State College hockey schedule, has been filled by the signing of the Boston College sextet, it was announced yesterday. The Eagles will play here.

Denver Travels to Hawaii

DENVER, Dec. 4 (AP)—Denver University football players are lined up for the longest trip taken by any team in the United States this season. They play University of Hawaii at Honolulu, Dec. 18.

Nation-Wide Reports Draw Balanced Eleven for 1937

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—In an era of football specialists, developed to handle the growing complexities of America's most spectacular college sport, it is noteworthy that the 1937 All-America team, announced today, emphasizes the part that iron men have played in one of the most stamina-testing seasons on record.

Shock troops and specialists still figure prominently in the maneuvers of the nation's foremost aggregations of gridiron talent. Many played vital roles this year by coming through in emergencies, but the all-star spotlight shines brightest on the boys who not only stood the gaff by going the 60-minute route when needed but who also scaled their greatest heights of achievement under pressure.

Stress Durability

Thus it is not surprising that country-wide reports, forming the basis for the thirteenth annual Associated Press All-America selections, stressed durability in "major-league" competition, together with essential all-around qualifications. The fact that more colleges throughout the United States are playing exclusively in their own class of competition, rather than interspersing breathers through their schedules, has put greater premium on stamina.

This year's All-America team is equipped to go the route, with a rugged line averaging around 200 pounds per man from end to end, and a backfield quartet possessing rare talent. It includes the year's No. 1 opportunist, Charles Alexander Sweeney, Notre Dame's spectacular end and the first entry in top company the Fighting Irish have had in five years. It features experience, with nine seniors in the mythical lineup, along with two standouts who have a year to go, Pittsburgh's Marshall (Biggie) Goldberg in the backfield, and Cornell's giant Negro, Jerome (Brud) Holland, at end.

East Comes Back

Two choices with nation-wide endorsement, Byron Raymond (Whizzer) White of Colorado university, and Clinton Edward Frank, Yale's backfield repeater, have closed careers that seem destined to echo through the corridors of football's hall of fame. White, the nation's leading scorer, with 122 points in eight games, emerged sensationally as the Rocky Mountain area's successor to the renowned Earl (Dutch) Clark, 1928 All-America hero. Frank cut a 2-year swath through tough Ivy league opposition that marked him among Yale's all-time greats.

Sectionally, the distribution of All-America honors emphasizes the comeback of the eastern or "Old Guard" domain for the second straight year. Paced by Pittsburgh's mighty Panthers, only outfit to place two men, the East collected five of the 11 berths on the first team. This represents the East's finest showing since 1925 and reflects the liquidation of "de-emphasis" policies.

This was an off year for the Midwest, notably for the Big Ten, so far as contributions to the All-America argument were concerned, but the South, Southwest and Far West challenged the East with a flock of talented performers.

On the All-America squad as a whole, including second- and third-team choices, the East took 12 places, as did the combined South and Southwest territory. The Midwest filled five positions while the Far West, including Colorado, furnished talent for the remaining four spots on the all-star squad.

Track at Tufts

A record turnout of 70 candidates answered the varsity and freshman track call at Tufts College this week. "Ding" Dussault, former Georgetown track star, will coach the varsity, while Prof. William Yeager, head of the Physical Education Department, will handle the yearlings. Led by Capt. Bob Folson, Dave Quinlan and George Arbeene, the Jumbo track combine this season is expected to reach new heights. In addition, Coach Dussault has Art Griffin, holder of the national prep school quarter-mile record while at St. John's, and Laurie Grant, a high jumper from Lynn Classical, who is the present holder of the college high jump record, having soared higher than the old mark during his freshman year.

Green Travels for Practice

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 4 (AP)—Lack of ice near Hanover forces Dartmouth's hockey squad to travel 19 miles each way for practice sessions these days. The last mile must be walked over an old logging road to a small pond at Grantham, N. H., which provides the only ice within a 30-mile radius of the college. The squad of 35, led by Ed Jeremiah, the Big Green's new coach, opens its season here on Dec. 8, against Sacred Heart, of Concord.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Official American League averages showed Lou Gehrig, with 165 runs batted in, led league for fifth time and tied Babe Ruth's record.

Around the Hub

A capacity house of 13,800 winter sports enthusiasts sat in on the third evening's performance of Walter Brown's great skiing and skating show last night at the Boston Garden. With the competitors more accustomed to the giant ski slide and its hard-packed surface of manufactured snow, seconds were shaved from times in the jumping and slalom events. Spirited competition between the down-hill runners of America, Norway, Austria and Switzerland, with each skier racing against time, kept the crowd on edge from start to finish. Those sport lovers who have not witnessed these experts on the world's largest indoor slide still have an opportunity, for the show continues this afternoon, evening and tomorrow evening.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston's fast-moving Bruins, back home after their battle with Canadiens in Montreal, will present a change in lines next Tuesday night when they face the Detroit Red Wings on Garden ice. Manager Art Ross made the shift, not because the Bruins absorbed their first defeat in nine starts at Montreal, but because blond Ray Getliffe is ready once more for regular duty. Ray, one of the team's best scorers, will patrol left wing on a line that has Bill Cowley at center and Charley Sands in the right lane. Art Jackson, who has been carrying on for Getliffe, moves back to the left-wing berth on the third line in place of Red Beattie, who will roam the center isle. Roy Goldsworthy is the right winger of this trio. Getliffe skated at the Arena Thursday and again yesterday, and hopes Ross will permit his return to action Sunday when the Bruins meet the Rangers in New York.

♪ ♪ ♪

After the Detroit game, which should attract one of the largest early-season crowds of the year, Bruins will have a full week of rest before they tackle the Canadian division leading Toronto Maple Leafs. Bruins have already set back the Leafs in an earlier game at Toronto.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston University and M. I. T. inaugurated the local college hockey season at the Arena last night, the B. U. sextet finishing on top by a 2-to-1 score. The Terriers netted the puck late in the first period and early in the second before the Tech skaters could find their mark. The losers, however, surprised by showing their strongest team in years, and the experienced B. U. six was pressed to the limit.

♪ ♪ ♪

Some 500 coaches, players and officials attended the annual rules interpretation meeting of the New England Association of Basketball Officials in the Indoor Athletic Building last night at Harvard. The meeting was primarily concerned with the change in the code which eliminates the center jump after scores. Under the new rule, the team which is scored against is given the ball outside its own end line. The center jump will be used, as always, at the start of each half, after a double foul and after a technical foul.

♪ ♪ ♪

Northeastern found it had an extra football letterman this year. Tom Molloy, former Newton High star, was awarded his varsity letter this noon. Letters are awarded for a specific number of periods played, and Molloy's playing time had been inaccurately computed, so he was not originally recommended for the award. His performance as an end reserve was outstanding in several games.

♪ ♪ ♪

Albert Pearson, lanky junior end from Medford, will captain next year's varsity football eleven at Tufts. He was elected last evening at the annual Tower Cross dance in the Cousens gym. E. R.

Olympics Play Sherbrooke And Granby Sextets

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHERBROOKE, Que., Dec. 4—The Boston Olympics hockey team arrived here early this morning ready for its first game with Sherbrooke tonight in the Quebec Senior Provincial League, of which they are full-fledged members. Tomorrow the Boston team will play Granby in another league game here.

The Olympics enter tonight's affair with one game behind them, a 7-to-1 victory over University of Montreal. George Ford, last year's Harvard captain is still not ready to play and did not make this trip. Frankie Spain, who did not start against the University of Montreal is here and ready to play.

Spain will center the first line with Paul Guibord, former Dartmouth captain and Jack Harris on the flanks. Big Junie Stubbs, brother of Harvard's varsity hockey coach, Joe Stubbs, and Art Smith will protect Tom Moone in the nets.

A second line, which is equally as good as the first, will comprise Johnny Lax at center ice, Elbie Ross and Paul Rowe on the wings. Junie Allen, another Dartmouth star, Bob Jeremiah and Al Dewey make up the third line. Jerry O'Neil, a wing, and Bill Splaine, defenseman, are along as very capable spares.

Coach Hago Harrington expects two hard games from these Canadian teams. Sherbrooke, long a hockey center, is noted for its formidable hockey teams. The Sherbrooke club has been on the ice for some time and is reported to be big, fast and clever. The new rink here will get its first real official opening with the first invasion of an American team.

Word from Gramby reveals that the team has not been on the ice much longer than the Olympics, but has some excellent material available. But with Spain back, the Boston six should be a match for these strong Canadian teams.

After tomorrow's game the Olympics will return home and prepare for Harvard at the Boston Arena on Dec. 13. Then on the 17th the local club will go to New Haven for a tilt with Yale. The Olympics complete schedule follows:

Dec. 4—At Sherbrooke; 5—Granby; 13—Harvard; 17—Yale at New Haven; 19—Sherbrooke; 25—Granby.
Jan. 1—Princeton at New Jersey; 9—St. Jacques; 16—Drummondville; 23—Lafontaine; 29—At Valleyfield; 30—At Drummondville.
Feb. 6—Valleyfield; 13—St. Jacques; 20—Lafontaine.

State Coaches Meeting Dec. 11 at Hotel Lenox

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Coaches Association will be held on Saturday, Dec. 11, 1937, at the Hotel Lenox, Boston.

The morning meeting will start at 10:30. Dinner will be served promptly at 1 p. m. Athletic experts will address the meeting. There will also be moving pictures of football games of the past season.

Price of tickets will be $2. In order that the secretary may know how many to provide for, reservations should be made on or before Thursday, Dec. 9. Send checks payable to Charles A. Linehan, secretary, 4 Longfellow Road, Telephone Kirkland 5664, Cambridge, Mass.

Co-Captains at Middlebury

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Dec. 4 (AP)—Robert E. Cairns of Derby Line and George E. Farrell of Middlebury have been elected co-captains of Middlebury College's 1938 hockey team which opens its season Jan. 8 against Northeastern. They replace Philip Cullins of Burlington, who withdrew from college after he had been chosen captain-elect.

The A. P. 1937 All-America Football Team

Position	Player and College	Class	Age	Height	Weight	Home
End	Charles Alex. Sweeney, Notre Dame	Senior	23	6:00	190	Bloomington, Ill.
Tackle	Edmund Franco, Fordham	Senior	22	5:08½	196	Jersey City, N. J.
Guard	Joseph Eugene Routt, Texas A. & M.	Senior	22	6:00	194	Chapel Hill, Texas
Center	Carl C. Hinkle Jr., Vanderbilt	Senior	20	6:02½	195	Nashville, Tenn.
Guard	Leroy Monsky, Alabama	Senior	22	5:11	198	Montgomery, Ala.
Tackle	Anthony Matisi, Pittsburgh	Senior	23	6:00	224	Endicott, N. Y.
End	Jerome Heartwell Holland, Cornell	Junior	21	6:01	202	Auburn, N. Y.
Back	Clinton Edward Frank, Yale	Senior	22	5:10	190	Evanston, Ill.
Back	Byron Raymond White, Colorado	Senior	20	6:01	185	Wellington, Colo.
Back	Marshall Goldberg, Pittsburgh	Junior	20	5:11	185	Elkins, W. Va.
Back	Samuel Blake Chapman, California	Senior	21	6:00	188	Tiburon, Calif.

Second Team	Position	Third Team
Pete Smith, Oklahoma	End	James Benton, Arkansas
Vic Markov, Washington	Tackle	Frank Kinard, Mississippi
Francis Tweddell, Minnesota	Guard	Ralph Sivell, Auburn
Ki Aldrich, Texas Christian	Center	Alexander Wojciechowicz, Fordham
Albin Lezouski, Pittsburgh	Guard	Gregory Pitrides, Dartmouth
John Meilus, Villanova	Tackle	Edward Gatto, Louisiana State
William Jordan, Georgia Tech	End	Andrew Bershak, North Carolina
David O'Brien, Texas Christian	Back	Sidney Luckman, Columbia
John Pingel, Michigan State	Back	Cecil Isbell, Purdue
Joseph Gray, Oregon State	Back	James McDonald, Ohio State
William Osmanski, Holy Cross	Back	Robert MacLeod, Dartmouth

Amusements

BOSTON

Stage Door — 2ND WEEK! — KATHARINE HEPBURN · GINGER ROGERS · ADOLPHE MENJOU with GAIL PATRICK · Constance Collier · Andrea Leeds · Samuel L. Hinds · Lucille Ball — plus 2nd feature "QUICK MONEY" — KEITH MEMORIAL

3RD BIG WEEK! SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents THE HURRICANE · DOROTHY LAMOUR · JON HALL · MARY ASTOR — COLONIAL — Twice Daily 2:30-8:30

Aaron Richmond presents SUN. AFT. at 3:30 — Jordan Hall—Remaining Tickets NOW! — All-Chopin Program — SMETERLIN — Eminent Polish Pianist — BOSTON STRING QUARTET — JORDAN HALL — Tues. Eves., Dec. 14 and Jan. 11 — LAST OPPORTUNITY to secure tickets for pair of events for $1.00, $1.60 and $2.00. Single Concert Sale Wed. A. M.

SQUARE & REPERTORY — DICK POWELL · JOAN BLONDELL · "GOLD DIGGERS OF 1937" · ALSO "WHO ARE ABOUT TO DIE" — TREMONT — SYLVIA SIDNEY · 16 MARX BROS · STREET SCENE · DAW AT THE RACE

SYMPHONY HALL — Sunday Eve., Dec. 19, at 8:15 — Monday Eve., Dec. 20, at 8:15 — Handel and Haydn Society — Symphonic Chorus of 300 Voices — DR. THOMPSON STONE, Conductor — "MESSIAH" — 55 Members Boston Symphony Orchestra — Rose Dirmann · Edward Austen Kane · Elsa Haines · Gean Greenwell · Walter Kidder — Sunday · Monday — Tickets, $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1. Tax Exempt — Now on Sale at Symphony Hall

Symphony Hall—Com. 1492 — WED., DEC. 8, at 8:30 — FIESTA MEXICANA — MEXICAN ORCHESTRA—DANCERS — RHUMBAS—TANGOS — Tickets 55c to $3.30

SUNDAY, DEC. 12, AT 3:30 — HOFMANN — Golden Jubilee Concert

WILBUR — Tonight—8:30 — Mat. Tom'w — Fourth Play Theatre Guild and American Theatre Society Season — MILTON SHUBERT Presents In Association with RUTH SELWYN — The HOUSEMASTER — IAN HAY'S NEW COMEDY — DIRECT from 400 PERFORMANCES IN LONDON and STILL PLAYING TO CAPACITY — with FREDERICK LEISTER — PEGGY SIMPSON & AUBREY MATHER and PHOEBE FOSTER — with a Distinguished Supporting Company — Evs. $1.10 to $2.75. Thurs. and Sat. Mats., $1.10 to $2.20, tax incl. — Good Seats on Public Sale at Box Office

WPA Federal Music Project — SANDERS THEATRE — HARVARD SQ. — TONIGHT AT 8 — GERMAN MUSIC — State Symphony Orchestra — 25c — 40c

Jordan Hall—Wed. Eve., Dec. 8, at 8:30 — Camille Girouard — . . baritone — ALICE REILLY at the piano

SAM H. HARRIS' PULITZER PRIZE PLAY — YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU — by MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN — Now playing—Plymouth Theatre, Boston, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Now playing — Booth Theatre, New York. Dec. 6, Salisbury, N. C.; 7, Spartanburg, S. C.; 8, Charlotte, N. C.; 9, Savannah, Ga.; 10, Sumter, S. C.; 11, Columbia, S. C.

BOSTON

STATE (DEMY) ORPHEUM — Screen's Mightiest Production — GARBO • Chas. BOYER — M-G-M'S "CONQUEST" — Also: "She Married an Artist"

EXETER ST. THEATRE — Showing through Wednesday — Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat — "Knight Without Armor" — Joe E. Brown and Helen Mack — "Fit for a King"

NEWTON, MASS.

PARAMOUNT THEATER — Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday — MR. PAUL MUNI — In THE LIFE OF EMILE ZOLA — with Gail Sondergaard — JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON and GEORGE MURPHY in WOMEN MEN MARRY

NEW YORK CITY

The Most Exciting Play in Town! — MANY MANSIONS — With Alexander Kirkland and Flora Campbell — 44th St. THEATRE, W. of Broadway — Evs. 8:40. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:40

JOHN GOLDEN presents — GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD — A new comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS — PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St., W. of B'way — Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat., at 2:30

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents — THE STAR-WAGON — A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON — BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH — EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. — Evs. 8.40; Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2.40

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

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Business and Industry • **Consumer Buying Shows Gains as Holiday Season Approaches** • Commerce and Finance

Increased Money Flow to Consumer Seen as Big Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY—A sufficient increased flow of money to consumers is required to revive private business and this increase cannot be wholly supplied by the Government. That is the treacherous road to inflation, declared William Trufant Foster, economist of the Pollack Foundation, before the twenty-first annual convention of the New Jersey Association of Real Estate Boards.

"The needed increase of money must come mainly from private business; but in a profit economy—which is the only one we have—private business cannot supply the needed pay-rolls without the prospect of profits," Mr. Foster said. "The immediate aim of the Government, therefore, should be the restoration of a reasonable prospect of profits.

Profits Essential

"This is essential for the attainment of the Government's own major objectives; for in the present state of discouragement, uncertainty, and consequent recession of private business, there is no possibility of higher real wages, higher real income for farmers, and greater social security for the people generally. Standards of living are not raised out of what is not produced.

"Recovery from the present business slump does not depend mainly on business men, for under present conditions business men are unable to act collectively. The Government must act. At least four steps must be taken promptly which will enable private business to restore production and pay-rolls. First, Congress must see to it that the profit incentive is used for all it is worth, since the Government has no substitute to offer.

"If members of Congress were absolutely dependent on a bridge to get across the Potomac River—if they had no substitute to offer—they would not unsettle the foundations of the bridge, hammering away first at one support and then at another, until the whole structure was in danger of collapse. Yet that is what the Government has been doing with our business structure.

Need to Revise Tax Laws

"A second step which the Government should take to enable private business to restore pay rolls and create more wealth is a modification of the Capital Gains Tax and the Corporate Surplus Tax, retaining the good features, but repealing those which are throwing men out of work.

"A third step which Congress should take is to remove the obstructions created by the Government which prevent the railroads and the public utilities from buying new equipment which they sorely need and which science and industry in our country are abundantly able to provide.

"An additional step which the Government might take to restore private pay rolls is modification of the regulations concerning securities, in order still further to encourage the use by private business of our huge potential volume of bank credit."

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SPECIAL DIVIDEND

A special dividend of one dollar per share on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on December 23, 1937, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 6, 1937.

DIVIDEND NO. 154

A dividend of seventy-five cents per share on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on January 15, 1938, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 20, 1937.

LIONEL W. UDELL, Treasurer.

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Union Savings Bank..........Dec. 10
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East Boston Savings Bank.......Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank...........Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank..........Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank Dec. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank........Dec. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank...Jan. 3
Franklin Savings Bank.........Jan. 3
Massachusetts Savings Bank......Jan. 3

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank.........Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank......Dec. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank.....Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea.....Dec. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank........Dec. 20
Medford Savings Bank..........Jan. 3
Somerville Savings Bank........Jan. 3
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank..Jan. 3

Jones Says Business-Federal Co-operation Will End Slump

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 4—Tax revision, and especially a modification of the capital gains tax, is in the offing either at the extraordinary session of Congress now on or when that body meets at the regular session in January, in the opinion of Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Meanwhile, "the key to the situation" now confronting the nation is "intelligent, cordial, friendly, determined co-operation between government and business," Mr. Jones told the New York Southern Society at its 52nd annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night. The co-operation for which he appealed brought into its scope "all the people."

"It cannot be sectional," he declared; "it cannot be class; it cannot be political; it cannot be achieved if we let ourselves believe that our government is our enemy.

Government "Senior Partner"

"Government must be the friend of business, but business must learn—and is rapidly learning—that the Government is the empire, the senior partner, and that it is the Government's responsibility to see to it that business plays the game squarely and does not charge too much for its service. The Government must be fair, of course—as fair as a father to a family of children—and there should be no favorites."

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation head favored an increase of revenue for transportation companies and for allowing them to pass on to the public the increased cost of labor and supplies.

"We cannot subsidize everything," he continued; "we should not require that any service be rendered at a loss any more than we require that commodities be produced and sold at a loss. All business is entitled to a fair profit, and people who work for a living to a fair wage."

Mr. Jones, referring to the federal budget, held it could not be balanced until business got started again and workers got back into jobs. This was possible when government and business came to a better understanding—became partners, "willing to share responsibilities and to co-operate honestly and confidently."

"Business and government are necessary to each other," he declared, "and their co-operation could be appreciably forwarded if business would deal directly with the President and with Congress.

Favoritism Detrimental

"We elect these men to run our government, and what we have to say about them and the Government should be said to them," he advised, "there is not a man in Congress who does not welcome suggestions from unselfish patriotic constituents. One trouble is that many of us demand from our representatives some special treatment or favor."

Stressing that this was a nation of business and working people, Mr. Jones stressed that transportation, banking, insurance, the professions, labor and every unit of the population were so integrated they could not be separated in the national economy.

"All of these working together with government—or substantially all—can successfully cope with any situation," he declared. "Pulling in different directions will wreck the ship. No class should be allowed to advance at the expense of any other class; no group at the expense of any other group. We either go up together or go down together. I prefer to believe it will be up."

Representative Walter Chandler (D) of Tennessee, another speaker, also urged co-operation between all classes of the people and the government and for an approach to the national problems with a thought of harmony.

"We must not attempt now to solve our problems in bitterness," he declared.

William Harman Black, president of the society, presided.

Commodity Prices Decrease 1.1 P. C. In Week of Nov. 27

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 1.1 per cent during the week ended Nov. 27 due to continued weakness in wholesale prices of farm products, foods and hides and leather products, according to the United States Department of Labor.

The drop placed the all-commodity index at 82.0 per cent of the 1926 average. It is 2.4 per cent below the corresponding week of last month and 0.7 per cent below the corresponding week of last year.

In addition to the farm products, foods, and hides and leather products groups, smaller decreases were registered by the textile products, metals and metal products, building materials, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodity groups. Fuel and lighting materials and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged.

Largely due to falling prices for agricultural commodities, the raw materials group index declined 2.1 per cent to the lowest level reached since the middle of May, 1936.

Commodity Groups	Nov. 27 1937	Nov. 20 1937	Nov. 28 1936	Nov. 30 1935
All commodities	82.0	82.9	82.6	80.8
Farm products	73.4	75.9	85.5	78.5
Foods	81.5	83.2	84.4	85.9
Hides and leather products	100.2	101.8	99.3	95.5
Textile products	70.0	70.5	74.3	72.9
Fuel and lighting materials	78.6	78.6	77.6	75.9
Metals and metal products	96.1	96.6	87.5	86.3
Building materials	93.7	93.8	87.8	85.4
Chemicals and drugs	79.6	79.8	82.7	81.0
Housefurnishing goods	92.1	92.1	83.6	82.1
Miscellaneous	75.0	75.4	74.1	67.5
Raw materials	75.4	77.0	83.2	*1
Semimanufactured articles	78.9	79.7	80.1	*1
Finished products	86.1	86.6	82.9	*1
All commodities other than farm products	84.0	84.5	81.9	81.2
All commodities other than farm prods. and foods	83.9	84.2	81.5	79.0

*Not computed.

$10,000,000 Paper Bonds at 4½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The amended registration statement relating to the proposed new issue of $10,000,000 West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company First Mortgage Bonds, which are to be due Dec. 1, 1952, has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission at Washington.

The underwriters and their respective participations are to be as follows: Brown Harriman & Co., Incorporated, $3,600,000; Blyth & Co., Inc., $1,500,000; Kidder, Peabody & Co., $1,000,000; White, Weld & Co., $750,000; Goldman, Sachs & Co., $750,000; Alex Brown & Sons, $750,000 and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $1,650,000.

Southern Railroads Place $2,500,000 Steel Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Southern railroads have just placed an order for more than 60,000 tons of steel rails and accessories costing approximately $2,500,000, it was announced by Lyman Delano, chairman of the board of the Atlantic Coast Line and the Louisville and Nashville railroads.

Besides Mr. Delano's companies, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis and the Clinchfield lines are parties to the order.

Mr. Delano said it was the largest rail order these roads had placed since 1931, adding that 26,000 tons of the purchase was allotted to the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation.

French Rail Loan Payment

PARIS (UP)—The government repaid the first installment of a $200,000,000 railway loan maturing in successive installments before Jan. 1.

Retail Sales Up By 3 to 12 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Retail distribution went ahead at a lively pace this week, due in part to colder weather and to the approaching holiday season, with sales exceeding the previous week, and that of the like 1936 week by 3 to 12 per cent, according to the weekly survey of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

"Demand for men's, women's, and children's winter apparel was the strongest for the season thus far, with expensive merchandise making up a good percentage of the volume," says the review. "The improvement in sales was well distributed throughout the different departments, but toys and Christmas gift items moved rapidly into a position of pre-eminence.

"Off to a better start than was indicated early in November, the launching of the Christmas shopping season enabled nearly all the leading centers of distribution to exceed their sales for the week preceding by an average ranging from 1 to 4 per cent. Some of the districts still were under their totals of a year ago, but the advance in the others enabled the gain in retail distribution over that of the 1936 week to edge up to 3 to 12 per cent, taking the country as a whole.

"Despite the improvement for the week, sales in the New England States still were about 2 per cent under last year's. In most parts of the East retail trade was brisker, lifting the advantage over the 1936 period to 2 to 7 per cent.

"With cold weather bringing out the first holiday shoppers, the downtrend in the Middle West was checked, sales going from 5 to 15 per cent ahead of the 1936 comparative.

"As some of the cities in the South trailed last year's showing, the spread was narrowed to 3 to 8 per cent. Despite the continued lag in a few sections, the level for the Southwest was raised to 7 to 16 per cent from a year ago.

"Consumer buying on the Pacific Coast continued to broaden irregularly, extending the reach over the corresponding 1936 sales to 4 to 8 per cent.

"As Christmas merchandise started to move in retail channels, buying at several of the principal wholesale markets improved somewhat. Replacement orders generally, however, were disappointing.

"This policy also has kept orders for January 'clearance' goods to a minimum, as stores plan to feature at these events whatever may remain unsold at the close of the holiday shopping season. As orders in several markets still were below last year's total, the estimated wholesale volume was up only 3 to 10 per cent from 1936," the survey concludes.

Holders of Steel Common Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Holders of U. S. Steel Corp. common on Nov. 20, numbered 163,053, against 158,756 Sept. 1, an increase of 4297. The June total was 161,881 and that in March 166,193. On Dec. 1, 1936, the number was 171,101.

Preferred stock of the Steel Corporation on Oct. 20, was held by 62,503 individuals, against 61,826 Aug. 2, 1937, an increase of 677.

Inventories Reduced Sharply in Last Few Months, States Bank

NEW YORK (AP)—Sharp reduction in inventories in the last few months was characterized by the National City Bank's monthly business survey as "constructive" and one of the requirements "to get business in shape to move ahead again."

Comparing deep production cuts in basic industries with the well sustained level of retail trade, the survey declared it was "clear that the correction is being applied more sharply than ever before."

"Although retail reports have admittedly turned less favorable," it said, "there has been no such slump in trade as in production."

Liquidation of inventories was seen as "running in orderly fashion, and most stories will have stocks down to conservative figures by the end of the Christmas trade, or at least after the January sales."

Reiterating its opinion the business recession is a temporary halt rather than the beginning of a major depression, the survey held the principal barriers to prompt recovery were the "greater impediments to the formation of capital and its free flow into productive use," and the "constant and arbitrary increase in the rigid elements in the economic system."

These problems, it was held, involved "the fixed costs, the inflexible wage agreements, the arbitrary rather than the natural introduction of shorter hours and practices raising labor costs, the crop control schemes and price supporting programs."

Probable Cotton Acreage Allotments By States Recorded

WASHINGTON (AP)—A table showing probable cotton acreage allotments by states for 1938 under the House Farm Bill—based on an estimated national allotment of 28,000,000 acres—appeared in the Congressional Record for Dec. 1.

The table, inserted by Representative Doxey (D) of Mississippi, prorated the allotments to states on the basis of a five-year average acreage from 1933-37.

Here is how some cotton states would fare compared with their acreage for 1937:

	1939 Acreage	1937 Acreage
Oklahoma	*2,602,000	2,569,000
Texas	10,663,000	12,667,000
Missouri	335,000	488,000
New Mexico	98,000	136,000
Arizona	164,000	269,000
California	238,000	614,000

*Represents an increase.

Production of Argentine Wool Increases Over 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Argentine wool production in 1937 is estimated at 375,000,000 pounds, compared with 373,000,000 pounds last year, according to trade estimates made to the Department of Agriculture.

On the basis of this estimate, Argentina is expected to have an exportable surplus this year of 342,000,000 pounds, compared with 314,000,000 pounds actually exported last year, it was stated.

Bank Drops Interest Payments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—No more interest on deposits, savings, or other accounts after Dec. 1 is to be paid by the Home State Bank of South Milwaukee, according to H. Z. Logan, vice-president of the bank. Artificial banking conditions which have brought lowest interest rates for the longest period in history, with short term government securities yielding from nothing to less than 1 per cent, were given as the reason for the move, Mr. Logan said.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

By far the most important economic event of the past week was the announcement in London and Washington simultaneously that negotiations for an Anglo-American trade agreement were "contemplated."

To most English this apparently timid announcement seemed a very small result after negotiations had already been pursued, so we have been given to understand, for over a year. Why contemplate, when you have already been doing?

The explanation of the official language rushed the Englishman to the opposite extreme; he gathered that the statement was made in its peculiar form because the oddities on American political procedure required us to go through certain formal steps of more or less feigned spontaneity, after which we could arrive publicly at an agreement whose substance had already been decided. From which he jumped to the conclusion that the agreement was already in the bag.

I imagine that this is as wild an overstatement as the official language seemed an understatement, and that a more probable estimate of the present position is that the British have admitted the principle that the Ottawa Agreements can be modified, and have drawn up with the Americans an agreed list of articles of trade which are to be discussed in detail during coming months. In other words, it is still possible for the agreement, if and when it is reached, to be of the greatest or of the least economic significance.

Form of Agreement

It seems that the agreement is to be negotiated not between America and the Empire, but between America and each country of the Empire separately.

Apparently the British Government is encouraging the Dominions to go ahead with their own separate negotiations with America, which suggests that Britain is not committed to making her own concessions to the Dominions to compensate them for any advantages under Ottawa which may now be modified.

Both Australia and Canada are in fact looking for concessions in the American market for their own products, rather than for concessions in the British market to make up for anything they may agree to give to America.

The few straws that the wind blows past my window indicate that the agreement when reached will concern itself on the American side mainly with agricultural products, and very little with manufactured industrial goods. There was a rumor that automobiles were on the list, but it is difficult to believe that Britain would lower the McKenna duties on imports of foreign automobiles; they are about the most sacred of all our duties, they protect one of our strongest vested interests, and they have nothing to do with Ottawa.

Agricultural goods, it is suggested, would be the most suitable American product for us to import, both because this would have greater political advantages for Washington than concessions for American manufactures, and because England must anyway import foodstuffs in very large quantities.

Many Difficulties

There are probably many difficulties to be overcome before the agreement is an actual event. But Mr. Hull has triumphed so far, and his courage at least will not fail. An agreement between Britain and America to lower tariffs on each other's trade could not help but have considerable economic and political significance. It would be almost the first time in the history of the two nations that they had signed a treaty of economic peace.

It will be economically significant to a high degree, although obviously it will not revive any exchange of goods in the style and on the scale of the nineteenth century traffic. And an economic rapprochement between America and the Empire must in time help to form better political feelings.

Great stress is currently put by British papers on the political significance of the trade agreement, but in a sense which I believe to be mistaken. It is widely believed, and quotations from some American papers are produced in evidence, that America has deliberately entered into the conversations in order to demonstrate the political solidarity of the democratic Anglo-Saxon nations by way of reply to the three-sided alliance between Germany, Italy, and Japan.

British Attitude

It is highly probable that the British government is in part moved by some such desire to confront her potential imperial enemies with the evidence of American support. I believe the British government was willing enough to have a pact with America, and such a pact would in fact have been obtained before now, if America would have been satisfied with an agreement which did not compromise the principles of Ottawa, and was economically insignificant.

That would have been very much of a gesture for political effect, and could not have earned American blessing.

There is still some contradiction between British and American motives for desiring a trade pact. Mr. Hull believes that by breaking down economic barriers the world can slowly solve the economic difficulties which are among the most fertile causes of war.

His policy of trade-agreements had gone as far as it could without assistance from the Empire, and accordingly he has worked with admirable tenacity to secure a pact with England.

There are many people in England who agree completely with his analysis and method, and have in fact been working on their side to convince their own government.

But there are many others in Britain who think of the trade-pact as an unwelcome, but necessary, price to be paid for the appearance, if not the substance, of a political alliance with America.

By this means they hope to assure themselves of American economic support when the day of danger breaks.

Some of the British are mistaken in their estimate of the American interpretation of the trade agreement and the motives of many British who want the pact are in fact the opposite of Mr. Hull's; but this need not prevent the pact from being economically effective, nor commit the Americans to any political obligations which they do not wish to accept.

Debt Settlement

It is being suggested that a fitting collorary to the trade agreement would be a debt settlement. If freer trade brings good-will between America and the Empire, how much more good will could be obtained by a reasonable debt offer from Britain. But even those who want to settle the debt do not believe the present time to be appropriate. The debt is a much more alive issue with the American public than with the Washington administration. Although the American public might welcome a debt-settlement along with the pact, the British public might find the connection a little odd, and might resent the implication that in order to get a wider outlet for some British goods in America we had not merely to pay a price adequate in itself in terms of similar concessions to American goods in our markets, but had also to buy American agreement by paying the debt.

This may seem an odd argument to Americans who believe with Coolidge that we hired the money; but they should appreciate that however wrong headed it may seem, the British public has a different view of the matter.

And if the British are to be persuaded to make an offer and pay off what may be considered proper, they must be nursed into the right frame of mind.

It is on this argument that suggestions that the debt questions should now be raised are opposed here even by those who are most keen that in due course it should be properly answered by adequate cash payments.

Aviation Outlook Bright; Progress Has Been Steady

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The aviation industry represents the combination of an industry which tends to hold well in depression while making rapid strides when the business cycle is pointing upward and the outlook for the industry is "rosy," according to the Brookmire Economic Service, which points out that the industry is now approaching a profitable era, and both the manufacturing and transport divisions should materially benefit.

Even through the worst depression in the nation's history, from 1929 on, air transportation was able to record expansion, and in the subsequent recovery, growth was accelerated, as may be seen in the following table:

Air Passengers Carried (In thousands)

	Domestic Routes	Foreign Routes
1929	160	14
1932	474	66
1936	1,021	127

The rapid rate of growth is illustrated by the fact that in 1936 six times as many passengers were carried over domestic routes as compared with 1929, while foreign routes expanded nine times over the same period.

Air transport growth means increased business to aircraft manufacturers not only to handle the increased travel but also to provide the most modern transport equipment and luxuries. To this rising demand are added the aggressive military orders for fighting machines in a world that seems to have an "armament complex." It is striking to observe how sharply the U. S. Government's appropriations are being stepped up:

Proposed U. S. Military Aircraft Appropriations

1933-34	46 millions
1937-38	108 millions
% increase	+83%

Domestic makers of planes and parts are also doing a big export business, which fact testifies both to the intensity of the world-wide demand and the supremacy of American manufacturers.

Notwithstanding developmental costs which tend to restrict reported earnings for a time in such a rapidly growing new industry as aviation, the business has already reached the point where leading companies are showing an unmistakable earnings growth, and, concludes Brookmire, the outlook is for much greater earnings gains than the average industry.

State Property Taxes Tend Lower, Says New Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Twentieth Century Fund is just out with a book called "Studies in Current Tax Problems," by Thomas J. Reynolds, which is a survey of state property tax rates, showing that in the last 12 years state taxes on property throughout the United States as a whole have shown a tendency to decline.

The book represents data assembled under the direction of a special committee on taxation appointed by trustees of the fund and headed by Thomas I. Parkinson, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Mr. Reynolds studied the rates in 1925-36. He says the gradual general reduction in state property taxes included the depression period, although during the depression movements of rates were far from uniform. Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana and Utah raised their rates consistently through the depression, he explains, and Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Washington and Wisconsin lowered theirs.

He made for each state a compilation of the average rate in the first four years, 1925 through 1928, and compared this with the average rate for the last four years, 1933 through 1936. He found that in 31 states the average rate in the later period was lower than the average for the earlier period, and that in only eight states was the situation reversed.

Belgian Colonial Loan Is Floated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Flotation of a 4 per cent Belgian colonial loan of 1,100,000,000 francs ($36,600,000) on behalf of the Belgian Congo was announced here by Royal Decree. The loan is not convertible before 1947.

The loan will be used for the redemption of the bonds of the Belgian Congo Railway Company. A second Royal Decree authorized the issue of 865,502,400 francs on behalf of the Belgian Congo Railway Company.

Consumers Plan Meeting In Washington Dec. 9

WASHINGTON (AP)—A conference of consumers will meet here Dec. 9 to consider the effects of prices and marketing regulations promulgated by the Bituminous Coal Commission.

John Carson, appointed consumers' counsel under the coal control act, said about 300 representatives of governmental, industrial and private consumers had indicated they would attend the meeting.

Odd-Lot Purchases Exceed Sell Orders on Exchange

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reported that odd lot purchases on the New York Stock Exchange exceeded odd lot sales by more than $10,000,000 during the week ended Nov. 27.

Customers placed 53,863 orders to buy 1,303,120 shares of stock valued at $40,063,073. Orders to sell numbered 30,035 for 906,283 shares valued at $29,174,761.

Research Center as Economy Guide Proposed in Australia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Establishment of a central bureau for research into economic trends in Australia, and the publication of a periodical bulletin similar to that issued by the United States Federal Reserve System, is a proposal being widely discussed by commercial interests here.

The Banking Commission's recent report recommended the provision of the "fullest information as to general trends in business conditions both at home and abroad" and interested people believe a bureau should be attached to the Commonwealth Bank, which is analogous to the United States Federal Reserve Bank.

In checking internal economic trends, Australia has lagged a long way behind other countries now enjoying the benefits of regular statistical reports. In the United Kingdom, the work is done by the Board of Trade and its published information is used by the Government as well as economists, bankers and business men; on Board of Trade figures and reports, they form their judgment of current business trends.

No Clearing House

Australia has no such economic clearing house. Much information is at present collected by the Commonwealth Statistician but critics say this is not wide enough in scope, or sufficiently detailed in reference, to assist commerce in the accurate assessment of industrial trends. State statisticians compile more detailed summaries but these are even more limited in scope than those issued by the Commonwealth.

For instance, estimation of Australia's national income is not the job of either Commonwealth or State statisticians. University economists in the different states, most of them working to different formulas, prepare various estimates . . . which are necessarily empirical. Chambers of manufacturers in different capitals each collect industrial facts for distribution among their members and for use in propaganda drives on matters of tariffs.

Operation Methods

It has been suggested that a central research bureau should be given legal access to information collected by these agencies through their own channels. In its capacity of a central bank, the Commonwealth Bank is best fitted to obtain the necessary facts, say the boosters of the scheme; if it is to function properly as a central bank, the Commonwealth Bank, moreover, should have the fullest and most accurate statistical information about every phase of economic activity in Australia. Only when it has that information can it wisely exercise its powers to expand or contract the general volume of credit.

Business men point out that the bank would still require legal authority to persuade some industrialists to disclose information which might be required to form accurate assessments of business trends. The Melbourne Chamber of Commerce has already indicated that, while in agreement with the principle of a Commonwealth research bureau, it would strenuously oppose extension of statutory powers likely to give the bank unlimited right to demand information which would give it unfair advantages over its trading bank competitors.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

DEL FLORE APARTMENTS
Singles and Doubles, $60 up
Colored tile bathrooms. Subterranean garage. Exclusive West Hollywood District, Los Angeles. Bessie Mae Teory, Manager. 1236 N. FLORES ST GL. 5281

FLORIDA, MIAMI BEACH, 1041 West Ave.—Beautiful 1 or 2 bedroom apartments, completed January 1; reasonable. LAMPE, Wellington Hotel, N. Y. C.

PECANS

ANNOUNCING Carlana Shelled Pecans: Large whole halves, 5 lbs $2.70, 10 lbs. $5.10, 15 lbs. $7.35, 25 lbs. $11.00; we pay all postage or express if money order or check accompanies order; all shipments guaranteed; order now! CARLANA ACRES, Ocean Springs, Miss.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

JACKSON, MISS.—The Maples, 619 W Pearl, 1 block south of U S 80—Quiet, restful rooms with hot and cold running water; meals optional; free garage, tourists welcome Tel 1976

ROOMS TO LET

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—Winter visitors, two bedrooms with connecting bath for season or short time rental; owners are away all day, giving complete freedom and privacy. Write MR. H. J. BURKHARDT, 207 Clematis St.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

MAHOGANY kettle drum Dutch desk, claw and ball foot; satinwood chest, curly maple, six drawer chest; few other excellent pieces; no dealers. Call 9-10 a. m. or 5 p. m. Long 4491. Brookline, Mass.

OWNER wishes to sell rare antiques; small Queen Anne kneehole desk, American chest on chest, 7 unusual Sheraton chairs, genuine Feraghan carpet. Write Box T-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, Westland Ave.—3 rooms, $47.50; 4 rooms, $55. Hemenway St., 1 room, free gas and refrigeration, $35; 3 rooms, free gas and refrigeration, $45. St. Stephen St., 2 rooms, free electricity for all purposes, $47.50. Apply 78 Westland Avenue, or call KENmore 8335.

G.A.G LINCOLN HALLS
11-15 Park Drive, overlooking the Fenway
1-2-3-ROOM SUITES, large reception halls, refrig., automatic elevators. Restricted tenancy. $32-$80. Supt. KEN. 6319. Management GEORGE A. GILES & SON, Kir. 2345.

SPURR APTS.
Conveniently located; corner bedroom apts.; continuous hot water; electrically equipped; reasonable rates. 2454 S. W. 10th St., Miami, Fla.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

CHARMING furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 3 baths Beacon St., Brookline, Mass., 10 minutes from Boston shopping district; Oriental rugs, grand piano, radio, linen, silver; rent $250; excellent maid will remain if desired; please give references in first letter Box R-, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—New, modernistic, completely furn.; accommodate 4; $150 monthly; special season rate; Christian Scientists preferred 501 2nd St., South

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

PROMOTION salesman with some capital desires contact with man or organization, view partnership; references exchanged; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box G-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St. New York City Plaza 3-331

FOLDING CHAIRS

TABLES for sale, duralumin edged tops, steel chassis, automatic folding JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston, CAP 1832.

FURRIERS

QUALITY FURS Actual Savings of 30% to 50%
Fur Coats from $45.00 to $2500. Also Fur Scarfs. It will pay you to visit our showroom in the wholesale fur market. No obligation. CHARLES E. MORRIS, fourth floor, 330 7th Ave., corner 29th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Active partner in small suburban coffee shop, established 1931; desire to enlarge business; salary. Box T-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—Ocean Court Cottages, overlooking world-famous beach; new, modern, heat, light, completely furnished; rates, day or season. 2200 S. Atlantic Ave. J. G. Membery, Box 3746.

HOUSES FURNISHED

FURNISHED 5-room Cape Cod, oil heat, elec. refrigerator, garage; good section; rent or sell; reasonable. Wellesley, Mass. Wel. 1248-J.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

EXPERT PERSONAL WORK REASONABLE PRICES
Arthur W. Fitt, 38 West St., Boston

Local Classified

United States and Canada

MOVING AND STORAGE

ALL details arranged for shipping your HOUSEHOLD GOODS or AUTO between ATLANTIC and PACIFIC COAST Points in THRU freight cars at LOW RATES. EMPIRE FREIGHT CO 93 Huntington Ave Ken 4435 Boston

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 1460

MIAMI, FLA.—Local and Long Distance Moving; padded, insured, licensed vans; get our low rates first. Flash Express & Storage Co 751 S W 1st Court

PAYING GUESTS

FLORIDA—Leisurely projects for adults who enjoy cultural association with young people; $20 up weekly; Christian Science church within walking distance; on Cape Cod until after New Year's. Address MISS FAITH BICKFORD, Principal, Sea Pines School Brewster, Mass.

A SOUTHERN home offers an interesting winter to one or two girls wishing to continue school in the South; college town advantages and recreations, young daughter companionship; wise harmonious supervisor; references; reasonable rates. Florida, Winter Park, Box 814.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Tel Mid. 6766 or Center Newton 3074

REAL ESTATE

ALLSTON, MASS., FACTORY
Corner Franklin and Braintree Streets; wooden building; nicely finished; 15,000 ft. floor space; sprinkler system; low rate insurance; oil steam heat; modern plumbing; electric current, lights; sale on easy terms; brokers protected. Owner, H. W. HEATH, Natick, Mass. Tel Natick 318. Open daily 10 to 12

PLYMOUTH
In the south part of the town, one of Plymouth's finest residences. This property is within a few minutes' walk from the center and in a select neighborhood. It is situated on the shore with private beach, having a splendid view of the Massachusetts Bay. Handy to golf course, beach club and summer colony. Commuting distance from Boston 38 miles. The property consists of an all-year-round house of 15 rooms and three baths, shower and dressing rooms in the basement. Spacious grounds, including lawn tennis court and pergola, also three-car modern garage. Plans on request. Priced reasonable for quick sale. For further details consult EDWARD C. WARNSMAN 65 Main Street (Tele. 140 W-140 R) Plymouth, Mass.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS FOR RENT
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods. HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc. Realtors 273 Harvard Street Brookline, Asp. 1584
555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre Cen. New 5252

ORLANDO, FLA. — Beautiful guest home, completely furnished, 12 bedrooms, four baths; oil furnace, 3 garages, one acre, garden, on lake; priced low; easy terms. ELIZABETH STONER, 2 East Gore.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—A few small rooms in high-class guest house; $9-$12 per week; with best of home cooking; parking. Box T-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Sunny, attractively furnished rooms; meals optional, quiet atmosphere; steam heat; every convenience; 10 mins. walk to church; reasonable. Mrs. H. A. Peters, 150 Pearson Dr., Tel. 4803.

BOSTON—Quiet homelike room, very near The Mother Church; business-permanent. Box T-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 441 Marlborough St. — Attractive, outside rooms, modern home; reasonable; near The Mother Church KEN. 0203.

BOSTON, MASS., near Kenmore Station—Furnished completely, one and two rooms kitchenette bath. KENmore 2369.

BOSTON, Beacon Hill, 21 South Russell St.—Unusual suite, furnished, bedroom with large bath, dressing room, large mirrors; private house; oil heat. CAP. 4973.

BROOKLINE, MASS. Coolidge Corner—2 connecting rooms with bath in attractive home convenient location; tastefully furnished; well heated, good food. Longwood 9015.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—A true home for those desiring quietness; charmingly furnished; 1 blk. from cars; $5 up. 222 Babcock St.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Quiet single room, adjoining bath; gentlemen preferred. Apt. 3, 203 Underhill Ave.

N. Y. CITY, 9 West 68th St.—Sunny, large well-appointed; refined surroundings, adjacent church, park view; references. Trafalgar 7-1775.

TAMPA, FLA., 906 So. Rome Ave. — "The Eagles Nest," vacation or rest; every convenience; daily, weekly; reasonable rates.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY well-furnished room, light, quiet; elevator; no other roomers; near The Mother Church, COM. 1113 (Boston).

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AGE 35, 15 years' experience traffic, credits and collections, correspondence, marketing, sales promotion. Box T-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TOOL salesman with 11 years' basic experience as a toolmaker, followed by 15 years' selling small machine tools and precision tools, desires to represent manufacturer in New England, where contacts, developed during the past 12 years among industrial plants and mill supply houses are of genuine value. Address WALTER C. WEIDIG, 275 Lowell Ave., Newtonville, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED colored maid, day work, cleaning apartment or offices; good cook and laundress. MRS. MAUD MACK, 78 Holworthy St., Roxbury, Mass. GAR. 5979

REFINED, middle-aged woman desires position as housekeeper for elderly couple or small family; Brockton, Mass., or vicinity preferred; references. Box T-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — Companion-secretary, permanent; vicinity New York City; home or travel; American Protestant widow, refined, cultured, adaptable; references exchanged. Write Box R-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED nurse offers services, whole-part time; capable driver and typist; N. Y. C. or vicinity; familiar Florida. Write Box H-34, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY-Typist, whole or part time work, manuscripts, theses, lectures, letters. Phone MRS. MACK, ASP. 9787, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CONCERT DEC. 9
by the ROBERT MALONE Choral Society
Carnegie Chamber Music Hall
Tickets, $1.10, at Box Office

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4488 Opp. Macy's 5th Fl. Bring furs or we call

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	[illegible]
Previous day	[illegible]
1937 vol. to date	[illegible]
1936 vol. to date	[illegible]

Farm Implement Stocks Take Lead In Short Session

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—Farm implement stocks were given an upward push in today's market, but many leaders held to a fractional range.

The agricultural machinery group apparently was stimulated by renewed expectations Congress will put through a bill according more benefits to farmers.

Steels, including U. S. Steel and Bethlehem, were a trifle ahead. Next week's mill operations at Youngstown and Birmingham were forecast at sharply lower levels, while at Pittsburgh the rate was expected to hold even.

In the second hour J. I. Case was up 6 points. Advances of as much as 2 were recorded for International Harvester, Oliver Farm, Deere and Minneapolis-Moline. On the upside also were Johns-Manville, Lone Star Cement, Monsanto Chemical, U. S. Smelting and Philip Morris.

Lower were Air Reduction, Kennecott, Santa Fe, American Can, and Douglas Aircraft.

Bonds and commodities were uneven.

Bonds Gain Moderately

The bond market lifted modestly on light turnover today. As the short session drew to a close, federal loans were a little higher, while foreign dollar obligations were mixed and quiet.

Advancing around a point were Illinois Central 4¾s and Western Union 5s, while St. Paul 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, International Telephone 5s, Goodyear 5s, Armour 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Rock Island 4s pushed up fractions.

In the foreign Italian and Japanese bonds climbed fractions to a point. Some South American issues turned down fractions, while Cuban obligations were in moderate demand.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—Most curb stocks pointed upward in quiet dealings today. Near the final hour a few higher priced shares swung a point or more in either direction on small trades.

Aluminum Ltd. and National Oil Products advanced around a point and Pepperell dropped about 3 points.

Gaining fractions were Northern States Power "A," Pittsburgh Plate Glass, St. Regis Paper, Wright Hargreaves, American Gas & Electric, Lake Shore Mines and American Superpower.

Record Sales Year For Deere & Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Deere & Company has just completed the best 12 months in its history.

For the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, last, sales and profits established new high records, the former advancing about 35 per cent over the preceding like period with earnings expected to make an even more impressive showing. The gain in sales brought volume close to the $97,000,000 mark as compared with $71,527,015 in 1936.

Although it will be several months before the final earnings showing is available, it is likely net will substantially exceed the $11,601,306 reported for 1936 and even top the previous record of 1929 when profits aggregated $15,181,949. It is estimated that net is likely to exceed $5 a share on the present common stock.

While practically all lines of Deere operated at a record rate the results of the tractor division have been particularly outstanding. Sales of tractor and tractor-drawn equipment are constantly accounting for an increasing percentage of total volume and last year contributed well over 50 per cent of aggregate sales. The tractor plant at Waterloo, Iowa, operated on a 24-hour daily basis during the entire year up to Oct. 15 when it was closed for a short period to allow for the taking of inventory.

Buying Lifts Wheat Prices Fractionally

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 (AP)—Quiet buying that developed in the wheat market today lifted prices fractionally at times when moderate profit taking pressure subsided.

Trade was slow, however, the market lacked leadership and news was largely routine. Firmness in stocks inspired some buying, but most of the time prices held near yesterday's close.

A 1¼-1⅜ decline at Liverpool was more than expected, but this was offset by a ⅛ to 1⅛ advance at Buenos Aires. There were reports, also, of further moderate export business in United States wheat and corn and crop news from Argentina continued pessimistic.

Port of Montreal Sets Record on Cargo Handled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Cargo tonnage handled at the Port of Montreal exceeds by half a million tons the mark set in 1936 and creates an all-time record. Total cargo tonnage handled last year was 15,538,712 tons, when the season terminates November 28 the total will exceed 16,000,000.

The port revenues up to the end of October were a quarter of a million dollars in excess of 1936 figures at the same time. The terminal railways at the harbor, to November 18 had handled 203,000 cars, an increase of 29,720 cars over last year and the best carryings since 1930. Cold storage tonnage increased by 4000 tons.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	37	37	37	+ ⅛
65	44	Acme Steel (4)	2	45¾	45¾	45¾	Dec 1
22⅝	7⅞	Adams Exp (.30g)	4	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
38⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	3	20	20	20	Dec 3
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	4	22¾	22¾	22¾	Dec 3
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
80⅛	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	9	52⅝	51½	52½	— ⅜
5⅛	½	Air-Way El Ap	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
15⅞	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	9	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
6⅝	1	Alleghany	8	1⅝	1½	1½	
58½	10	Alleg pf xw	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Nov 26
59⅜	11	Alleg pf $30 ww	18	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
59	11	Alleg pf $40 ww	13	13⅞	13½	13½	Nov 29
52½	10½	Alleg pr pf	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Dec 3
45⅝	13	Alleg Stl (1.60)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅝
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	2	8	8	8	
258½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	13	160⅝	160	160⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	9	Allied Kid (1a)	1	10	9½	9½	Dec 3
32½	10	Allied Mills (2g)	5	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
21⅞	6⅛	Allied Stores (.20a)	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
85	40⅞	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	51¼	51¼	51¼	Dec 3
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	25	45⅝	44½	45⅛	+ ¼
39⅞	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅝
8⅞	1⅛	Amal Leather	11	2⅝	2½	2⅝	Dec 3
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	22	22	22	Dec 2
114⅞	51⅛	Amerada (2)	6	55½	54¼	54½	—1
101⅛	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	1	62	62	62	Nov 29
41⅝	10	Am Bank Note (1g)	26	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
80⅜	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	9	36½	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
121	79½	Am Can (4a)	5	84	83½	83½	—1½
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	1	164	164	164	
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	16	25⅝	25	25¼	+ ¼
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	4	51½	51	51	
33⅞	11¼	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	95	95	95	Dec 3
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	Dec 3
23⅝	5¼	Am Colortype	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Dec 3
30⅞	8¾	Am Coml Alcohol	4	16	16	16	
33⅞	12½	Am Crys Sug (3¼g)	3	15⅛	15	15	
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
17	5	Am European	1	7	7	7	Nov 30
13⅞	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
58⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
68⅞	19	Am & For P $7 pf	1	25	25	25	+ ⅝
38⅜	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
21	7⅝	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	3	12	12	12	Dec 3
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	8	1	4	4	
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	24	23	24	Dec 3
52⅝	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	3	36	36	36	Dec 2
4¾	1⅛	Am Ice	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Dec 3
27⅞	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	17	17	17	+ ½
17⅞	6⅝	Am International	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	18	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅝
125	53	Am Loco pf (7k)	5	81	79	81	Dec 2
29¾	10½	Am M & Fdy (1)	3	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
13⅝	3	Am M & Met (.60)	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
68⅞	24⅝	Am Metal (1¼g)	23	31⅝	30¼	31¼	+ ½
129½	100	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	3	105	105	105	Dec 3
16½	3	Am Power & Light	13	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
87⅛	31	Am P&L $6pf (5⅝k)	1	47	47	47	
72½	26	AmP&L$5pf(4.68¾k)	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	—1⅝
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	38	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2g)	9	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
101⅞	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	8	75	75	75	
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (2)	5	19	19	19	Dec 3
29	7½	Am Seating (1¼g)	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Dec 3
105¾	41	Am Smelt & R (5g)	32	50½	49½	49¾	— ½
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	122	122	122	Dec 2
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	2	50	49	50	Dec 3
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	27	29⅞	28¾	29¾	— ⅛
26½	8½	Am Stores	7	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
56⅞	27½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	7	27⅞	27⅞	27½	
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	Dec 2
25⅛	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Dec 3
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	18	150½	149⅝	150	— ¼
99	65¼	Am Tobacco (5)	2	67	66¾	66¾	— ¼
99⅞	67¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	32	69	68⅞	69	+ ⅛
150½	128¾	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	139	138½	139	
20⅛	4¼	Am Type Founders	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	21	14	13½	13¾	— ¼
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	87	87	87	
14⅝	3½	Am Woolen	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
79	26½	Am Woolen pf	8	29¼	29	29	+ ⅛
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	34	34	34	Dec 2
69½	24½	Anaconda (1¾g)	149	32	31⅝	32	+ ⅝
97	39	Anacon W&C (4a)	4	47	46½	47	Dec 2
24⅝	10	Anchor Cap (.60a)	3	17	16⅞	17	Dec 3
37½	7	Andes Copper	1	14½	14½	14½	Dec 3
10¼	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	4	4	4	Nov 23
46	26	Arch-Dan-M (2)	2	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Dec 3
13⅞	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
99½	64½	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	66	66	66	Dec 2
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Dec 1
70½	30	Armstrong C (2½g)	14	41⅛	41	41	+ ½
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (1g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	2⅝	Artloom	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Dec 2
24⅝	6⅝	Assd Dry Goods	4	8⅝	8½	8½	
101	71	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	71	71	71	Nov 18
125	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
57½	35	Associates Inv (3a)	1	42	42	42	Nov 16
94⅞	32⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	19	41⅝	40½	41⅝	— ⅛
104	71	Atchison pf (5)	4	75	74½	74½	Dec 3
55½	18	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	4	27¼	27	27	
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	7	6¾	6⅝	6¾	Dec 3
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	Dec 3
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	5	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	+ ½
116½	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104½	104½	104½	Dec 3
18½	7⅝	Atlas Corp (.80)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
52⅝	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	42	42	42	Dec 3
94	38	Atlas Pow (3¾g)	3	46	46	46	Dec 3
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	6	6⅛	6	6	Dec 3
36⅝	6¼	Auburn Auto	10	8½	8½	8½	Dec 3
9½	2	Austin Nichols	1	3	3	3	
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	5	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛

B

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	28	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
40½	8⅛	Balt & Ohio	21	12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
47⅝	10	Balt & Ohio pf	9	15⅝	15	15	— ⅛
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	35	35	35	Nov 24
43⅝	10½	Barber Co (1g)	11	18	17½	17⅞	+ ½
32	8½	Barker Bros	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	8	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ¼
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
28⅝	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	18	17½	18	+1
105⅜	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Nov 30
114⅞	90⅞	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Dec 1
15⅝	7⅞	Belding-Hem (1)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
88⅛	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	8	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
23⅝	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	2	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
62¾	32	Best & Co (2½a)	4	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
105½	41	Beth Steel (4g)	78	55⅛	53⅝	54	— ⅜
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	93½	92⅝	92⅝	—1¼
69¾	23	Bigelow-San (3½g)	8	24¾	23½	24¾	+ ¾
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1a)	4	15	14¾	15	+ ¾
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	10	13	13	13	— ⅛
49⅞	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	31	25½	25	25½	+ ¼
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	1	27	26	27	+1¼
25	13⅞	Bond Stores (1.60)	4	14	14	14	+ ⅛
28	17⅛	Borden (1.60)	10	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ¼
50⅝	24¼	Borg Warner (2a)	7	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	3	Boston & Maine	5	4⅜	3¾	3⅞	Nov 29
4½	½	Botany C M A	2	1	1	1	Dec 3
35⅞	18¼	Bower R Bear (3½g)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅞
23¼	7	Bridgept Brass (¾g)	8	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	13	24¾	24½	24⅝	+ ⅜
53½	29	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	*1	30	30	30	Dec 2
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	3	31	31	31	Dec 2
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	2	2	2	2	Dec 3
38½	6⅞	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	8	8	8	
53	8	Bkln-Man Tr	1	11	10¾	11	+ ½
102¼	32	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	32¼	32	32	
52¾	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	3	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
50	35⅝	Brown Shoe (3)	1	36½	36½	36½	Dec 2
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Dec 3
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	10	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	7	20¾	19½	20¾	+1
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	1	32½	32½	32½	—1
18⅝	6¾	Burlington Mills (1)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	14	18	18	18	+ ⅛
11¾	1⅜	Bush Terminal	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
39	7½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Dec 1
18¼	5⅛	Butler Bros (.60)	4	8⅞	8½	8⅞	Dec 3
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	4	21¼	20½	20½	— ½
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
33⅝	6	Byers Co	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
34⅜	12⅝	Byron Jackson (2a)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+1½

C

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	3	23	23	23	— ½
52½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Nov 19
6⅝	1	Callahan Z-Ld	22	2	1⅞	2	
20⅞	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	24	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
37⅞	10½	Campbell Wy (1a)	9	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	18	15½	15	15⅛	— ⅜
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	24	8½	8⅜	8½	
61½	28	Cannon Mills (1¾g)	4	30⅛	30	30	Dec 3
18½	6	Cap Adm A (½g)	3	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	Dec 3
35⅞	13½	Carpenter Stl (1.85g)	4	16	15½	15⅝	Dec 3
9½	2⅝	Carriers & Gen (.15g)	3	4½	4½	4½	Dec 3
191⅞	80	Case (J I) (6g)	33	96½	91	95¾	+5¾
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	12	52	50	52	+1½
105¼	101	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	101	101	101	Dec 2
41¼	17	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	10	19⅝	19	19	— ¼
115	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	92	92	92	Dec 2
48¼	21	Celotex (1.20g)	6	25	25	25	
39¼	24	Cent Aguirre (3.38g)	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	Dec 3
12⅝	2	Cent Fdy	8	4	4	4	— ⅛
41⅞	8	Cent RR NJ	8	11	10¼	11	Dec 3
24¾	4	Cent Violeta Sug	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅛	3½	Cent Rib M (.40g)	1	5	5	5	Nov 23
56⅛	35⅛	Cerro de Pas (4a)	11	44⅝	44	44	+ ⅛
23⅝	3⅛	Certain-teed	1	9	9	9	
63⅛	25⅛	Champ Pap & F (2)	6	30	28¼	30	Dec 3
48	5	Checker Cab	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Dec 2
68⅜	31	Ches & Ohio (3a)	32	40	39½	39⅞	+ ⅛
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	Nov 19
90⅛	40	Ches Corp (3a)	11	46¼	45⅝	46½	+1¼
4⅝	¾	Chi & E Ill	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Nov 20
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Dec 2
6⅝	1	Chi & N W	2	2	2	2	
19⅛	3	Chi & N W pf	2	6	6	6	Dec 3
4	1	Chi Gt West	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	3	Chi Gt West pf	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅜
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1¼g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
3¼	⅝	Chi M St P & P	1	1	1	1	
7⅞	1⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
33	6⅞	Chi Pneu T	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
48	29	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	30	30	30	Dec 3
3⅝	1	Chi Rk Is & P	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8⅞	1	C R I & P 6% pf	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Dec 2
10⅛	1⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
27½	6⅛	Chi Yell Cab (1¾g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Dec 3
22½	12	Chick Cot Oil	2	13	13	13	Dec 3
13⅞	3	Childs Co	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Dec 3
135¼	52⅛	Chrysler (10g)	86	59⅛	57⅜	58⅞	
21⅞	11	City Ice & F (2)	6	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
10⅝	2	City Stores	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Dec 2
46	22	Clark Equip (4.80g)	3	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	Dec 3
48⅛	22	Clev Graph B (1½g)	1	26	26	26	— ½
37	24⅛	Climx Molyb (.90g)	6	28½	28	28½	+ ½
29⅞	13⅝	Cluett Peabody (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
170½	93⅝	Coca-Cola (3a)	7	119	118½	119	+1½
60	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
25⅝	8½	Colgate-Palm (½)	4	10	9⅞	10	— ⅛
104½	95⅝	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	Nov 26
62⅝	20⅞	Coll & Aik (5g)	15	25⅝	24⅝	25	Dec 3
51⅞	11⅞	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	10	17⅞	17	17	— ⅝
32	18	Columb Br A (1.95g)	*6	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
21½	17½	Colum Br B (1.95g)	7	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
20⅞	4⅝	Colum G&El (.45g)	26	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
108	65½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	78	78	78	Dec 3
39⅛	10	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	4	16	16	16	Dec 3
46½	27	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	31	31	31	Nov 27
125⅝	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	1	74	74	74	—2
69¼	33½	Coml Credit (4a)	4	39⅛	39	39	+ ½
114	84	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	1	84	84	84	Nov 27
80¼	38½	Coml Invest Tr (4a)	16	45	44	44½	+ ½
120	95	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	96	96	96	Dec 1
21¼	5	Coml Solv (.60)	2	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
4⅛	1	Comwlth & Sou	16	2⅛	2	2⅛	
75⅝	34	Comwlth & So pf (3)	1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
19⅛	4⅛	Conde Nast	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Dec 2
45⅛	21	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	8	Congress Cigar	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	8	Consol Aircraft	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅜
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar	3	7	7	7	+ ⅛
49⅛	22	Consol Edison (2)	30	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	+ ¼
108	92	Consol Edison pf (5)	2	100⅛	98	100⅛	+4½
5⅝	1	Consol Film	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Dec 3
15⅝	[illegible]	Consol Film pf	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	[illegible]	Consol Laundries	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
17⅞	[illegible]	Consol Oil (.80a)	10	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
105⅞	100⅛	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	Dec 1
10⅝	3⅝	Consol RR Cuba pf	1	4	4	4	Dec 2
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile	9	⅝	⅝	⅝	
13¼	3	Consol Coal	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
52⅝	16	Consol Coal pf	2	19	19	19	+ ¼
92½	80¼	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	85½	85½	85½	Nov 30
37⅞	10⅛	Container Corp (1.20)	9	14½	14⅛	14¼	Dec 3
37⅞	7⅛	Cont Baking A	3	12½	12	12	— ¼
6⅛	1	Cont Baking B	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ¼
109⅝	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	+ ⅝
69⅛	40⅝	Cont Can (3)	9	42⅝	41⅝	42⅝	+ ⅝
109⅞	106	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	106	106	106	+1⅛
25⅝	5⅛	Cont Dia Fib	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Dec 3
43⅝	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	29	29	29	+ ⅛
3⅝	⅝	Cont Motors	5	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
49	24	Cont Oil Del (1a)	15	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
35⅝	8½	Cont Steel (1)	5	15⅞	15	15⅞	— ⅝
71⅞	50⅛	Corn Products (3)	10	60⅞	60⅛	60⅞	Dec 3
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	2	163	163	163	
10⅛	3	Coty	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Dec 3
56½	22½	Crane Co (1g)	4	28	26⅞	28	+1
115	90	Crane Co cv pf (5)	3	90½	90	90½	—2
37	21	Cream of Wh (2a)	1	22¾	22½	22¾	Dec 3
28⅞	7	Crosley Radio	1	9⅛	9	9	
100⅞	28⅛	Crown Cork (3)	5	33⅛	32⅞	33	— ⅛
56½	37⅛	Crwn Ck pf ww (2¼)	1	40	40	40	Dec 2
47⅛	33	Crwn Ck pf xw (2¼)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	8⅛	Crown Zellerb (½g)	32	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
108⅝	64⅛	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	69	69	69	Dec 3
81¾	31	Crucible Steel	8	33	32½	32½	— ⅛
135	80	Crucible Stl pf (3¼k)	1	80	80	80	Nov 26
3	⅝	Cuba Co	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
14⅝	2⅝	Cuban-Am Sugar	8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
43	15⅞	Cudahy Pack	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Dec 3
20⅝	4	Curtis Publishing	3	8⅛	8	8	Dec 3
109½	46	Curtis Pub pf (6¼k)	7	48⅛	47¼	48	Dec 3
8⅞	2	Curtiss-Wright	42	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
23¾	8⅛	Curtiss.Wri't A (¼g)	7	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
86	67⅛	Cushman 7% pf (3½)	1	67	67	67	Nov 3
27	18¼	Cutler-Hamm'r (¼g)	31	24	24	24	+ ⅛

D

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18½	6	Davega Stores (1a)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Dec 2
24	12½	Davega Strs pf (1¼)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Dec 3
27	19½	Deere & Co	60	25⅞	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
31¾	20⅝	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	7	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
29	8	Deisel-Wem-Gil (1a)	2	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
58⅝	13	Del & Hudson	7	18⅝	18	18	+ ⅛
24⅛	5	Del Lack & W	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
10⅞	1⅜	Den & Rio G W pf	4	2⅛	2	2⅛	Dec 3
146½	88⅞	Detroit Edison (6g)	12	90½	88⅞	90½	Dec 3
78⅛	34	Devoe & Rayn A (3a)	1	38	38	38	Dec 3
36½	18¼	Diamond Match (1a)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
40⅛	30	Diam Mat pf (1½a)	3	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	Dec 3
23	6⅞	Diam T Mot (1)	1	8	8	8	
29	10	Dist Corp-Seag (½g)	1	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ½
96	60½	Dist-Corp-S pf ww (5)	1	68	68	68	Dec 3
25	15	Dixie Vortex (1½a)	1	15½	15½	15½	Dec 2
46⅞	16½	Doehler D C (2g)	10	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
51	35	Dome Mines (4½g)	15	50	49⅝	50	
12⅝	5	Dominion Stores	1	5⅝	5	5	Dec 3
77¼	26½	Douglas Aircraft	15	35¼	34¼	35	
159¼	79½	Dow Chem (3.35g)	2	90	88½	90	+1¾
55	27	Dresser A (1½g)	1	29	29	29	Dec 3
39¼	9	Dresser B (1e)	4	10½	9⅝	9⅝	Dec 3
1⅜	⅛	Duluth So Sh & Atl	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Nov 23
3⅛	½	Duluth S S & A pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Dec 2
8¼	1½	Dunhill Internat	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Dec 3
17½	10	Duplan Silk (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	Nov 23
180⅛	98	du Pont de N (6¼g)	9	118⅞	117	118⅛	+1⅛
135⅛	130	du Pont deb (6)	1	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛	Dec 2
112	107½	du Pont pf (4½)	3	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	Dec 1

E

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17	2½	Eastern Rolling Mill	6	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
198	144	Eastman Kodak (6a)	14	160¼	158	159	—1
37½	15½	Eaton Mfg (2½g)	6	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅝
16	3	Eitingon Schild	7	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
7⅛	3⅝	Elec & Mus (.19g)	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
45½	15½	El Auto Lite (2.20g)	4	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅜
16	3⅝	Elec Boat (.60g)	8	7	7	7	+ ¼
26⅝	6⅛	Elec Pow & Light	28	14	13⅝	13⅝	
87	24	Elec P & L $6 pf	9	44½	44½	44½	
92¼	27	Elec P & L pf	5	47¼	46½	46½	—1
44½	22	Elec Stor Bat (2½g)	6	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
2	½	Elk Horn Coal	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
8	1⅛	Elk Horn Coal pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Dec 3
29	14½	El Paso N Gas (2a)	5	19¼	19¼	19¼	
60	33	Endicott-Johnson (3)	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	Dec 3
17⅜	3	Eng Pub Svc	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
78¼	41	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	4	50	50	50	
81	45	Eng PS pf ww (5½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Dec 3
86½	50	Eng P S $6 pf (6)	1	50	50	50	Nov 24
9⅜	1¾	Equitable Off Bldg	1	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	4⅝	Erie RR	3	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
35⅞	8¼	Erie 1 pf	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
28¼	5	Erie 2 pf	4	10	9½	10	Dec 3
14⅞	3	Eureka Vac Clean	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
34⅛	7	Evans Prod (1)	11	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	Dec 3
6⅝	1⅛	Exchange Buffet	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Dec 3

F

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71⅞	23½	Fairbanks Mor (1a)	1	29⅝	29⅛	29¼	— ⅛
210¼	150	Fairbanks M pf (6)	1	150	150	150	
70	26	Fajardo Sug (4g)	4	33½	33¼	33¼	— ¼
29⅝	7½	Fed Light & Trac	1	11¼	10½	11¼	Dec 3
150	60	Fed Mining & Sm	2	68	68	68	Dec 3
129	90	Fed M & Sm pf (7)	2	95	94	95	Nov 5
11⅝	2	Fed Motor	5	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	Dec 3
11½	2¼	Fed Screw	1	4	4	4	
6	1¼	Fed Water Serv A	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
43⅝	17	Fed D Stores (2)	1	2	2	2	
108⅞	65	Fed D Strs pf (4¼)	2	18⅛	18	18	+ ⅛
45⅝	22½	Fid P F Ins (1.60a)	2	70½	70	70	Dec 3
41⅞	16½	Firestn T&R (2)	4	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
107½	90	Firestn T&R pf (6)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
52¼	30	First Nat Strs (2½)	1	90	90	90	Dec 2
46¼	11½	Flintkote (1)	2	32½	32⅝	32½	+ ¼
58⅛	29	Florence Sto (1½g)	10	19⅛	18½	18⅞	+ ⅛
39½	17½	Florsheim Sh A (2)	2	29	29	29	Nov 24
9⅞	1½	Follansbee	1	17½	17½	17½	Nov 26
58	27	Food Mach (2½a)	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
54½	11½	Foster Wheeler	5	32	31½	32	— ¼
18⅝	2⅝	Francisco Sug	15	19½	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
32¼	18	Freeport Sul (2)	1	4½	4½	4½	
			13	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅞

G—H

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7½	1⅛	Gabriel A	10	2	2	2	
15⅝	3⅝	Gair (Robert)	8	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ¼
39¼	20	Gair (Robt) pf (3)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	Dec 3
19½	4	Gar Wood Ind (¼g)	1	6½	6½	6½	
15⅝	5½	Gen Am Investors	24	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
105¼	91	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	1	92½	92½	92½	Dec 1
86½	31½	Gen Am Tran (3½g)	9	40¾	39½	40⅝	+1⅛
19⅞	5	Gen Baking (.60)	4	8	8	8	
14	2½	Gen Bronze	2	4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
32⅛	6¼	Gen Cable	8	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
65	14¼	Gen Cable A	11	26½	26	26¼	Dec 3
126⅝	66	Gen Cable pf (7k)	4	87	87	87	Dec 3
52¼	22⅝	Gen Cig (3g)	3	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
64⅞	34	Gen Elec (2.20g)	88	44⅛	43½	44	+ ¼
44⅛	28⅛	Gen Foods (2)	9	31⅝	31⅛	31½	+ ¾
3⅝	⅝	Gen Gas & Elec A	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
65⅞	48	Gen Mills (3)	1	54	54	54	
70⅛	31¼	Gen Motors (3¾g)	81	36⅛	35⅝	36	+ ½
122⅝	111	Gen Motors pf (5)	2	115½	115½	115½	Dec 3
15¼	3½	Gen Outdoor Adv	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
60½	21½	Gen Outdr Adv A	1	31	31	31	+ ⅛
19	8⅛	Gen Print Ink (.60g)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅜	Gen Pub Service	1	2	2	2	Dec 3
65⅛	17	Gen Ry Sig (1)	5	23	22½	22½	—1
5⅝	1	Gen Real & Util	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
48⅞	14	Gen Real & Util pf	3	18	18	18	+ ⅛
70¼	18	Gen Refract (2h)	10	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅝
33⅝	9½	Gen Thea Eq (1)	10	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
42⅞	19½	Gen Time Inst (1a)	4	19½	19½	19½	Dec 1
38½	8	Gen Tire & Rub (1)	1	13¼	12½	13⅛	+1¼
20⅞	8	Gillette (1)	5	10	10	10	
88⅞	56	Gillette pf (5)	2	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	
29⅝	7⅛	Gimbel Bros	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
90¼	49½	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	3	53	53	53	Nov 22
51½	20¼	Glidden Co (2a)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
58⅛	43	Glidden cv pf (2¼)	1	47	47	47	Nov 30
6⅝	1⅛	Gobel (Adolph)	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8¼	2	Goebel Brew (.20a)	3	3	3	3	Dec 3
50⅛	13	Goodrich (1g)	16	18	17½	17⅞	— ¼
87⅝	50	Goodrich pf (5)	1	56	55½	56	+ ¼
47⅞	16⅞	Goodyr T & R (2)	28	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ¼
141	77	Goodyr T & R pf (5)	2	87	87	87	Dec 3
13½	3½	Gotham Silk Hos	6	4¼	4½	4½	Dec 3
4⅝	1⅝	Graham-Paige	18	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
15	3	Granby Consol Min	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	1⅝	Grand Union	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Dec 1
27⅞	10	Grand Un pf (2½k)	1	13	13	13	
48⅛	14½	Gran City Stl (1¼)	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
47⅞	22	Grant (W T) (1.40a)	2	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
21	21	Grant (WT) pf (1)	1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	10	Gt Nor Ir O ct (1⅛g)	3	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
56⅝	23½	Gt No Ry pf (2g)	20	27⅛	26⅝	27	— ⅛
42¼	23½	Gt W Sug (2.40a)	9	29½	29	29⅛	+ ⅝
39½	15⅛	Green (H L) (1.60a)	3	18½	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	7⅛	Greyhound (.80)	22	11⅝	11	11¼	— ⅝
11½	7⅞	Greyhound pf (.55)	5	9	9	9	
4⅝	⅝	Guantanamo Sugar	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
17½	3⅛	Gulf Mobile & Nor	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Dec 1
50⅛	12	Gulf M & N pf (2¼k)	1	22	22	22	— ¼
34⅝	25	Hackensk Wat (1½g)	2	25	25	25	Dec 3
20⅝	4⅝	Hall Printing	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
31	19	Hamilton W (2g)	1	21	21	21	Dec 1
58⅝	18	Harb-Walker (2)	10	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Dec 3
17⅝	5	Hat Corp A (.25g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
8	1⅛	Hayes Body	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Dec 2
117⅝	90⅝	Hazel-Atlas Gl (5a)	2	94	93	94	Dec 3
15⅝	6	Hecker Prod (.60a)	6	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
130	89	Helme (G W) (5a)	2	92	91	91	Dec 3
39⅝	11	Hercules Motors (1)	4	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
61	50	Hercules Pow (¾g)	4	61⅝	61	61⅝	+1⅛
87⅝	41	Hershey Choc (3)	1	42	42	42	+1
111	83	Hersh cv pf (4a)	1	85	85	85	Dec 3
37	20	Hinde & D P (2)	1	25	25	25	—3
52⅝	15½	Holland Furn (2g)	1	18	18	18	Dec 3
39⅝	10	Hollander (1)	6	24⅛	23¾	24	
43½	15½	Holly Sugar (3¼g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
53	39⅝	Homestake M (4½)	5	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
61	23	Houd-Her A (2½)	5	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	6	Houd-Her B (1¼)	1	25	25	25	+ ⅛
73	44	Household Fin (4a)	2	11	11	11	
84	80⅝	Household F pf (5)	2	52	52	52	Dec 3
17⅝	4⅞	Houston Oil	1	83	83	83	+2⅛
90⅛	37	Howe Sound (3a)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
5⅝	1⅛	Hudson & Man	9	48½	47⅝	48	+ ⅝
13⅛	3⅛	Hudson & Man pf	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	Nov 29
23¼	4	Hudson Motor (¼g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Nov 30
4¾	1½	Hupp Motor	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
			10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	

I

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
38	8	Illinois Central	21	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
67½	16	Illinois Central pf	15	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅛
22¼	5½	Indian Refin (.15g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Nov 30
47½	16	Indust Rayon (2)	8	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ½
144	72	Inger Rand (6g)	4	78⅝	77½	78⅝	+1¼
131¼	58⅝	Inland Steel (4a)	8	72	71½	72	+ ¾
33⅛	8¼	Inspiration Copper	17	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
6	3⅛	Insuransh ct (.10g)	6	4	4	4	
13⅝	1⅛	Interboro Rap Tr	4	4¾	4½	4½	Dec 3
64¼	20	Interchem Corp (2)	6	25¼	25	25	Dec 3
11⅛	2⅛	Intercont Rubber	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
28⅛	6	Interlake Ir (.65g)	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	2	Int Agricultural	9	3	3	3	Dec 3
63½	18¼	Int Agr pr pf (3k)	1	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
189	127½	Int Bus Mach (6a)	3	132	132	133	+ ½
120	53½	Int Harvestr (2½a)	25	69¼	67¼	68⅝	+ ⅝
162	138	Int Harvester pf (7)	1	138	138	138	Nov 30
16⅞	3	Int Hydro-Elec A	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
15¼	1⅛	Int Merc Marine	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
18⅝	8	Int Mining (.90g)	4	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
73⅞	37	Int Nickel Can (2a)	77	44½	43⅝	44	+ ¼
138⅝	131⅞	Int Nick Can pf (7)	2	134½	134½	134½	Oct 27
19⅛	7⅝	Int Pap & P	11	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
68½	36⅝	Int Pap & P pf (5)	9	42⅝	41⅝	41½	+ ⅝
28⅛	19½	Int Salt (1½a)	1	21	21	21	Nov 29
49⅛	28	Int Shoe (3)	1	32½	32	32	—1½
52	20	Int Silver	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Nov 29
15⅛	4	Int Tel & Tel	7	7⅛	7	7	
8⅝	6⅝	Int T & T fgn ct	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
36⅛	9¼	Intrat Dp S (3⅛g)	5	13⅛	13	13	
34⅛	9	Intertype (.60g)	2	10	9	9	Nov 29
30	20½	Island Creek Cl (2)	2	22	21⅝	22	Dec 2

J

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
87½	48½	Jewel Tea (4a)	1	51	51	51	Dec 3
155	65½	Johns-Manville (3a)	14	85½	83⅞	84	+1

K

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
46	18⅛	Kalam Stove (1½g)	6	18	18	18	
29	5	Kan City Southern	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Dec 3
44⅞	14⅛	Kan City So pf (1½g)	9	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	Dec 3
35	15	Kaufm Dept (1.60)	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Dec 3
27¼	11	Kayser (J) (2a)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ½
23⅞	7	Kelsey-Hayes Wh A	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Dec 3
19½	4	Kelsey-Hayes Wh B	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
69⅞	32½	Kennecott Cop (2a)	43	37¼	36⅝	37	— ¼
20⅛	5⅛	Keystone S & W (1)	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
40⅞	19½	Kimberly-Clark (1a)	3	21	21	21	Dec 3
9⅞	1⅞	Kinney (G R)	1	2½	2½	2½	Dec 1
29⅞	16½	Kresge (SS) (1.30g)	12	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
15⅞	5	Kresge Dept Stores	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Dec 3
47½	24½	Kress (S H) (1.60)	7	27	27	27	Dec 3
24⅞	14⅛	Kroger Groc (1.60)	10	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛

L

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26	18	Lambert (2)	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Dec 2
17⅞	5⅛	Lane Bryant (½g)	2	7	7	7	Nov 4
27⅞	9⅝	Lee Rub & T (1.60g)	9	13⅛	13	13⅛	Dec 3
51½	15	Lehigh Port C (1½)	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ¼
3½	⅝	Lehigh Valley Coal	41	1	1	1	+ ⅛
18⅜	3	Lehigh Val Coal pf	2	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
24⅝	4⅝	Lehigh Valley RR	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
43½	23⅝	Lehman Corp (1a)	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
21⅜	15	Lehn & Fink (1¼)	5	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
58⅝	23	Lerner Stores (2a)	5	28	28	28	+ ½
79	34	L O F Glass (4)	8	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	Dec 3
15⅝	5	Lib McN & L (1.60h)	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
29	23	Life Savers (1.60a)	8	25	25	25	— ⅛
113¼	83¼	Ligg & Myers (4a)	2	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	
114	83⅛	Ligg & My B (4a)	2	90	89½	90	+ ⅝
175	151	Ligg & My pf (7)	1	161⅛	161⅛	161⅛	+ ⅛
29	23⅛	Lily Tulip Cup (1½)	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Dec 2
63½	16⅛	Lima Loco (3½g)	3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	Nov 30
63	33	Link Belt (2a)	3	36	36	36	+ ⅛
26⅞	16	Liq Carbonic (2.60a)	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Dec 2
87⅛	45⅛	Loew's (7½g)	21	53⅛	52¼	53¼	+ ⅝
110	90⅛	Loew's pf (6½)	1	105	105	105	+4
3⅞	1	Loft	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
75¼	33	Lone Star Cem (3)	27	43	40	41⅞	+3
10⅛	2⅝	Long-Bell A	7	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	Dec 3
43⅛	15	Loose-W Bis (1.80a)	3	16⅛	16	16	Dec 3
28⅝	15⅞	Lorillard (P) (1.20)	3	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	— ⅛
99	48½	Louis & Nash (8g)	1	51	51	51	— ⅛
28⅜	14½	Louisv G&E A (1½)	1	17	17	17	—1
41⅛	13¼	Ludlum Steel (1)	3	17⅝	17	17	+ ¼
			1	19	19	19	+ ⅛

M

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
36	28⅛	MacAnd & F (2a)	1	30	30	30	Nov 29
62¼	18⅛	Mack Trucks (1)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
58⅛	27	Macy (R H) (2a)	13	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	8¼	Mad Sq Gar (1.35g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	[illegible]	Magma Cop (6⅝g)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	Manati Sugar ct	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Nov 30
16⅝	6¼	Mandel Bros (1g)	1	8	8	8	Dec 1
[illegible]	[illegible]	Manhattan Ry m gtd	1	7	7	7	Dec 3
[illegible]	[illegible]	Manhattan Shirt (1)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Dec 3
[illegible]	[illegible]	Maracaibo Oil	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
14⅛	[illegible]	Marine Midl (.40a)	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Marlin-Rock (6⅝g)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
[illegible]	[illegible]	Marshall Field	8	10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
13⅛	[illegible]	Martin (G L) Co	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Martin-Parry	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
74	30	Masonite (1a)	2	34	34	34	Dec 2
44	23	Math Alkali (1.65g)	5	25	25	25	+ ½
56¼	35	May Dept Sto (3a)	1	38	38	38	+ ⅝
[illegible]	4⅞	Maytag (½g)	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
44	23⅛	Maytag pf ww (3)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23½	Nov 24
[illegible]	13¼	McCall (1½)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
24¼	9⅝	McCrory Stores	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
106¼	66	McCrory Sto pf (6)	1	78	78	78	Nov 19
21	13⅛	McGraw Elec (1)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
38⅛	8⅝	McGraw-H (.67¼g)	9	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
42⅛	30⅞	McIntyre Porc (2)	3	37⅛	36½	36½	+ ⅛
42½	19¼	McKeesport T (2)	3	23⅝	22½	22¾	— ½
18⅝	5⅜	McKess & R (d)	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
47½	33	McKess & Rob pf (3)	1	33	33	33	— ½
19	6	McLellan Sto (.95g)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	11½	Mead Corp (1½g)	8	14¾	14¼	14¼	Dec 3
93½	59⅛	Mead pf B ww (5½)	1	61	61	61	Dec 3
86½	42	Melville Shoe (5)	3	46¾	46¾	46¾	—1¼
16⅞	3	Mengel	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
72¼	33¾	Mesta Mach (4¾g)	6	41⅛	41	41	Dec 3
26¼	4⅝	Miami Copper	7	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
35⅞	14	Mid-Cont Pet (1½g)	4	21½	21½	21½	
48½	15	Midland Steel (5g)	6	28⅛	27	28	+1
120	53	Minn Honeywell (3a)	9	61¼	60	60	+ ½
16⅛	4⅜	Minn-Mol Imp	9	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅜
108	54	Minn-M Im pf (6½k)	4	55	54	55	
2⅛	⅝	Minn St P & S S M	1	1	1	1	Dec 3
5⅛	1½	Minn StP & SSM pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Nov 22
34	15⅝	Mission Corp (1g)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
9⅝	2	Mo-Kan-Texas	3	3½	3½	3½	
34⅝	5⅛	Mo-Kan-Texas pf	5	11⅞	11	11	
6¼	1⅝	Mo Pacific	2	2	2	2	
12⅛	1⅝	Mo Pacific pf	8	3½	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
40⅞	14¼	Mohawk Cpt (1.20a)	4	17	17	17	Dec 3
107½	71	Monsanto Chem (3g)	6	81	79	81	+ ½
109	105	Monsanto C pf (4½)	1	109	109	109	+2½
69	30	Montgom Ward (2a)	36	36⅝	36	36½	Nov 27
46	23⅛	Morrell & Co	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ¼
3⅛	½	Mother Lode (.45g)	7	⅝	⅝	⅝	Dec 3
38½	12½	Motor Prod (3⅛g)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
26	8¼	Motor Wheel (1.60)	6	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
54	17	Mueller Brass (1a)	4	21¼	21	21¼	
15⅛	4¼	Mullins Mfg B	7	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ¼
36½	11½	Munsingwear (1½g)	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	Dec 3
90	50	Murphy (G C (4)	2	56	54½	56	Dec 3
20⅞	3	Murray Corp (¼g)	10	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
71	49	Myers & Bro (4¾g)	4	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ½

N

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24⅝	5	Nash-Kelvinatr (1)	21	11⅛	10⅞	11	
24	8	Nat Acme (1g)	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	6⅛	Nat Aviation	3	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
33⅝	18⅛	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	13	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
167	145	Nat Biscuit pf (7)	1	153½	153½	153½	Nov 30
33⅛	16	Nat Bd & Inv (1.44a)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ½
103½	93⅝	Nat B & In pf ww (5)	1	90	90	90	Sep 16
59	39	Nat Bond & S (1a)	5	41	40	41	Dec 3
38⅛	13	Nat Cash Reg (1g)	5	18	17⅝	18	+ ½
26⅛	12	Nat Dairy Pr (1.20)	16	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	5¼	Nat Dept Stores	5	8⅛	8	8	
10⅞	4	Nat Dept Stores pf	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Nov 27
35	17	Nat Distillers (2a)	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
38	18	Nat Enam & Stpg (2)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Dec 1
18⅛	4½	Nat Gypsum	19	8	7⅞	7⅞	
44	18	Nat Lead (½)	10	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
171	153	Nat Lead pf A (7)	1	154½	154½	154½	Nov 30
61⅞	18	Nat M&Stl C (2)	1	23	23	23	
14⅝	5	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	28	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
2¼	⅛	Nat Ry Mex 1 pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec 3
1	⅛	Nat Ry Mex 2 pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Nov 20
99⅛	55	Nat Steel (2¼a)	15	65¼	64⅞	65	
26¼	19⅛	Nat Supply (Penna)	10	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
80⅞	70	Nat Sup 5½%pf(5½)	*1	70	70	70	—1
30	23	Nat Supply $2 pf (2)	*3	24⅞	24	24⅞	Dec 3
12⅛	3½	Nat Tea (.30g)	4	4⅛	4	4	
13⅛	6⅝	Natomas (.80)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
57¾	23¾	Neisner Bros (2)	1	25	25	25	Dec 3
87	65	Neisner Br pf (4¾)	1	70	70	70	Nov 19
64⅝	37	Newberry (JJ) (2.40)	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Nov 27
41⅛	10⅛	Newpt Ind (2g)	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
98½	29	NY Air Brake (2)	14	37½	35⅝	37½	+ ½
55⅛	15½	NY Central	99	20⅝	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
72	14	NY Chi & StL	8	24⅛	23	24	Dec 3
100	30¼	NY Chi & StL pf	1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ¾
31⅞	15	NYC Omnib (4.90g)	18	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
3	⅛	NY Investors	22	⅜	½	⅜	
9⅝	2	NY NH & H	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Dec 3
26⅛	4½	NY NH & H pf	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
6⅛	1	NY Ont & W	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅝	3	NY Shipbuilding	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Nov 30
272	180	Norfolk & W (10a)	1	189	189	189	+4½
6⅝	⅝	Norfolk Southern	5	1⅝	1½	1½	Dec 3
17⅝	3	No Amer Av (⅜g)	36	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼
34⅞	16⅛	Nor American (.85g)	42	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
57⅞	48⅛	Nor American pf (3)	2	52	52	52	
104⅜	93	Nor Americ Ed pf (6)	3	97	97	97	Dec 3
36⅝	9⅝	Northern Pacific	21	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	1⅛	Norwalk Tire & Rub	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Nov 30

O

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
23⅝	9	Ohio Oil (1g)	14	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
72	24	Oliver Farm Equip	45	31¼	29⅞	30⅞	+1⅛
26⅛	6⅛	Omnibus (1.80g)	7	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
19⅝	3⅝	Oppenhm Coll (⅛g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
45⅛	20⅛	Otis Elevator (1.60g)	20	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	6⅛	Otis Steel	18	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
97	54	Otis Steel 1 pf (5½)	2	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	Dec 3
28	13	Outbrd M&M (2½g)	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
103⅝	51⅛	Owens-Ill Gl (3½g)	12	70	66½	69½	+3⅛

P—Q

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
23	9⅝	Pac Am Fish (1.30)	7	11	10⅝	10⅝	Dec 3
33⅛	11	Pac Fin Calif (1.20)	2	15⅛	15	15⅛	Dec 1
38	23	Pac Gas & Elec (2)	21	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
53⅝	34⅞	Pac Lightg (3a)	4	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
44⅞	10⅝	Pac Mills (1½g)	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	12⅛	Pac West Oil (⅜g)	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	4	Packard Mot (⅜g)	59	5⅛	5	5	
17⅞	7	Pan-Am Pet (1g)	3	8⅛	8	9⅛	Dec 2
4⅝	1	Panhandle P & R	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Dec 2
90	33½	Paraffine (4g)	5	41	39⅞	39⅞	—1
28⅜	8⅛	Paramount Pict	44	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
200½	80½	Param Pic 1 pf (6)	2	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+3⅛
28⅞	8	Param Pic 2 pf (.60)	2	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	18⅛	Park & Tilford (2a)	2	24	24	24	Nov 27
8⅛	1	Park Utah Mi (.15g)	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	28	Parke Davis (1.80g)	5	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
29⅞	12	Parkr Rust-Pr(1½a)	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	1⅛	Parmelee Trans	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10½	4	Pathe Film	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Dec 3
23⅞	8	Patino Mines	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅝	2⅛	Peerless Corp (.30g)	3	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅝
64	37	Penick&Ford (1½g)	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
103⅞	57½	Penney (J C) (3g)	4	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	—1
6⅝	1⅛	Penn Coal & Coke	10	71	71	71	+ ⅛
12⅛	2⅛	Penn-Dixie Cement	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
76½	15	Penn-Dixie pf A	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ½
29⅝	14	Penn Gl S ct (1g)	1	24	24	24	Dec 3
50¼	20	Penn RR (1¼g)	3	16	16	16	Nov 30
63	31	Peoples Drug (1a)	17	22⅝	22	22	— ⅛
65½	22	Peoples GL&C (2g)	2	32	32	32	Dec 3
17	3	Peoria & East	6	36	36	36	
48½	9	Pere Marquette	1	4½	4⅝	4⅝	Nov 26
25	14½	Pet Milk (1)	5	15⅛	14	15⅛	Nov 30
21⅝	9⅝	Petrol Corp (.90g)	1	15	15	15	Nov 5
13¼	3	Pfeiffer Brew (.90g)	8	12	12	12	
59⅞	18½	Phelps Dodg (1.60g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
54⅛	34⅛	Phila Co 6% pf (3)	46	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+ ⅝
100⅛	76	Phila Co pf(6)	2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	½	Phila & R Coal & I	2	76	76	76	Aug 20
95½	65	Philip Morris (3)	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
20	5⅝	Phillips Jones	38	82½	79½	82	+2½
64	30⅝	Phillips Pet (2a)	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Nov 24
9⅛	2⅝	Phoenix Hosiery	33	41⅝	40½	41⅝	+ ⅝
20⅝	4	Pierce Oil pf	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Dec 3
33⅞	20¼	Pillsbury Flr (1.60)	8	7⅝	7	7⅝	Dec 3
18⅛	4⅛	Pittsburgh Coal	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	Dec 3
76½	25	Pittsburgh Coal pf	2	8	8	8	Dec 3
14⅛	5⅝	Pitts Coke & Iron	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	Nov 30
20	4⅝	Pitts Scr & B (.65g)	1	6	6	6	Dec 3
43	8	Pittsburgh Steel	6	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
4	¾	Pittsburgh Tm Coal	3	13	13	13	
6⅝	1⅝	Pittsburgh United	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
3	½	Pittston Co	15	2⅛	2	2	
29⅞	13	Plymouth Oil (1.40a)	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	Dec 1
22½	12⅝	Pond Creek Poc (3)	6	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	7	Poor & Co B	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	Nov 19
11⅞	1½	Porto R-Am Tob A	34	11½	10½	11½	Dec 3
3⅝	⅝	Porto R-Am Tob B	3	3	3	3	+ ¼
18⅛	2½	Postal Tel & C pf	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	Dec 3
31⅞	5⅛	Pressd Stl Car (¼g)	5	4	3¾	3¾	Dec 2
31	5½	Pres Stl Car 1 pf (¼)	13	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
36	20	Pres Stl Car 2pf (2½)	6	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅝
65½	43⅛	Procter & Gam (2a)	3	30½	29⅞	30½	Dec 3
52⅝	30⅝	Pub Svc NJ (2.60)	17	46	45½	45⅝	— ⅝
140⅛	117	Pub S NJ 7% pf (7)	6	36⅛	36	36	— ⅛
128⅛	103⅛	Pub S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	125	125	125	Dec 3
112⅛	91	Pub S NJ $5 pf (5)	2	108	108	108	Dec 2
113⅞	110	Pub S El&G pf (5)	1	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	Dec 3
72⅛	28⅛	Pullman (1½a)	1	112	112	112	Nov 17
24⅝	8⅝	Pure Oil (¼g)	12	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝	+1
107	85	Pure Oil 6% pf (6)	37	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
23⅝	5⅝	Purity Baking (.60)	1	95	95	95	
18⅛	12⅛	Quaker St Oil (1)	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
			1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+1⅛

R

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12⅝	4⅝	Radio (.20g)	35	7¼	7	7	
80	48⅛	Radio cv pf (3½)	7	51	50⅝	50¾	— ¼
115	97⅛	Radio pf B (5)	1	98	98	98	Dec 2
10⅛	2¼	Radio-Keith Orph	21	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
37⅞	19⅝	Raybest-Man (1⅝g)	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Dec 3
47	18⅛	Reading Co (2)	2	22⅝	22	22⅝	Dec 3
40	34	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	34	34	34	Nov 22
43⅛	24⅛	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	24½	24½	24½	Nov 22
13⅝	3⅛	Real Silk Hosiery	1	4	4	4	Dec 3
4⅞	1	Reis & Co	1	1½	1½	1½	Nov 22
30	5	Reis & Co 1 pf	2	8	8	8	Dec 2
22⅞	8⅛	Reliable Stores (1)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	9⅛	Reliance Mfg (.60a)	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Dec 1
29⅛	8⅛	Rem Rand (1.30g)	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
94⅛	61⅛	Rem R pf ww (4½)	1	62	62	62	Nov 26
4⅛	⅝	Reo Motor	6	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
47⅛	13⅛	Republic Steel	110	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ¼
124	63	Rep Stl cv pf (4½k)	2	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	— ⅛
110⅛	67	Rep Stl pf A (6)	1	67	67	67	Dec 3
49⅞	8	Revere Cop & Brass	6	15⅛	15⅛	15½	+ ¼
88	26⅛	Revere C & Br A	1	32	31	32	Dec 3
60⅝	30⅝	Reynolds Met (1)	1	17⅝	17½	17¾	— ¼
112	80	Reynolds M pf (5½)	3	81	81	81	Nov 15
34⅛	8	Reynolds Spring (1)	6	9	8⅝	9	
58	43	Rynlds Tob B (3.80g)	9	43	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
14	10⅛	Rhine-West Elec	2	10¼	10⅛	10¼	Nov 23
6⅛	4⅛	Richfield Oil	12	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
31⅛	10	Ritter Dental (1)	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
86⅛	44⅛	Roan An Co (2.96g)	5	50	50	50	Dec 3
37⅛	17⅛	Ruberoid (.60a)	3	22⅛	21	22⅛	—1⅛
9⅛	1	Rutland pf	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Nov 30

S

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	21	Safeway Stores (2a)	2	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	+ ¼
65	26⅝	St Jos Lead (2a)	7	34	33⅛	34	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	StL-San Francisco	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	StL-San Fran pf	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
51⅛	24⅛	Savage Arms (1½g)	4	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
95⅛	74⅛	Schenley Distill (3)	4	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	⅝	Schenley Dis pf (5½)	2	75	75	75	Dec 2
23⅛	3⅛	Schulte Ret Stores	2	1	1	1	— ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Schulte Ret Sto pf	5	7⅛	7¼	7¼	—1⅛
8⅛	1⅛	Seaboard Air Line	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
54⅛	16	Seabd Air Line pf	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
11⅛	3⅛	Seaboard Oil (1)	4	23	23	23	
98⅛	40⅛	Seagrave	2	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	Dec 3
34	13⅛	Sears Roebuck (3)	28	57⅛	57	57⅛	+ ¼
42⅛	15	Servel (1a)	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
120	63⅛	Sharon Steel (1.30)	5	20	19	20	Dec 3
14	3⅛	Sharon Steel pf (5)	2	65	65	65	Dec 3
65	44	Sharp & Dohme	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
17⅛	6½	Sharp & D pf (3½)	2	45	44	45	Dec 2
34⅝	14⅛	Shattuck (FG) (.60a)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Dec 3
105⅝	91	Shell Union (1g)	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
17⅛	5⅛	Shell Union pf (5½)	1	100	100	100	+2½
58	17½	Silv K Coalit (.90g)	10	8½	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
4¼	2½	Simmons Co (2¼g)	5	23½	23	23½	— ¼
26	19	Simms Petroleum	2	3	3	3	+ ¼
60⅝	26⅞	Smnds S & St (1.30g)	11	22	20½	21	Dec 3
102¼	88	Skelly Oil (1½g)	4	32	31½	31¾	— ¾
54½	13	Skelly Oil pf (6)	1	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	Dec 1
40½	13	Smith (A O)	4	23	23	23	Dec 3
29⅝	9¾	Smith & C Ty (1⅝g)	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Nov 26
23¼	13	Snider Pack (1½g)	1	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
115	110	Socony-Vac (.80g)	34	15⅛	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	1½	Solvay Am pf (5½)	1	112	112	112	Dec 3
42½	20½	Sou Am G&P (.20g)	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
32½	17¾	Sou P R Sug (2a)	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
65⅝	17	Southn Cal Ed (1½a)	4	21	20½	20½	— ⅛
43⅝	9	Southn Pacific	56	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
60½	15	Southn Railway	34	14⅝	13⅞	14¼	+ ¼
65½	28	Southn Railway pf	13	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
11⅞	1½	So Ry M & O ct (4)	1	28	28	28	Dec 3
9½	1½	Spalding	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Dec 2
31	7	Sparks Withington	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	
36	20	Spear & Co (½g)	1	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ¾
23⅝	10	Spencer-Kell (1.60a)	1	22	22	22	Dec 3
35	13⅝	Sperry Corp (.60g)	10	13½	13¼	13⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	8⅝	Spicer Mfg (2g)	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	16	Spiegel Inc (1)	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
16¾	7½	Square D Co (2g)	9	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅛
104½	101	Stand Brands (.80)	16	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	2½	Stand Br pf (4½)	1	104	104	104	Dec 3
14⅝	2½	Stand Com Tob	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
32⅝	5	Stand Gas & Elec	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
65	10	Stand Gas & Elec pf	15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
72⅞	14	Stand G&E $6 pr pf	6	24	23⅞	24	
4	1	Stand G&E $7 pr pf	6	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	
50	28	Stand Investing	3	1	1	1	Nov 30
50	26½	Stand Oil Cal (1a)	21	31⅛	30⅛	30¾	— ¾
36½	30⅝	Stand Oil Ind (1a)	7	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	
76	42	Stand Oil Kan	1	36	36	36	Dec 3
48	20	Stand Oil NJ (1a)	59	46	45⅛	45⅝	
75	54	Starrett (LS) (3½g)	2	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
21	5½	Sterling Pro (3.80a)	4	58⅛	58	58	— ⅛
17⅛	8⅝	Stewart-Warn (⅛a)	3	10⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	6⅛	Stokely Bros (1.20g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Dec 1
20	3	Stone & Webster	17	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
77⅛	48	Studebaker	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
22⅛	9	Sun Oil (1a)	1	48	48	48	Dec 2
61⅞	18	Sunshine Min (3)	30	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	1⅛	Superheater (1⅝g)	1	28	28	28	+ ⅝
47⅛	8	Superior Oil	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
39⅞	18	Superior Steel	28	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	Dec 3
20⅛	7⅝	Sutherld Pp (1.60a)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+1¼
28⅝	15¼	Sweets Co of Am	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Nov 13
33⅞	22¼	Swift & Co (1.20)	7	17	16⅞	17	
23⅝	4⅝	Swift Internat (2)	2	24½	24⅝	24⅝	
17⅞	4⅛	Sym-Gou ww (.60g)	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
		Sym-Gou xw (.60g)	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	

T

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15¾	6½	Talcott Inc (.60a)	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Nov 22
8⅝	4	Telautograph (.60)	1	5	4⅝	4⅝	Dec 3
15⅝	5¼	Tenn Corp (¼g)	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
54¼	15⅛	Texas & Pacific Ry	3	21⅛	21	21	—1
65⅝	34⅝	Texas Corp (2a)	36	42⅝	42	42⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	2	Tex Gulf Prod (.10g)	5	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
44	23⅛	Texas Gulf Sul (2a)	1	30½	30½	30½	
16⅝	5⅛	Texas Pac C&O (.40)	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
15⅝	5⅛	Texas Pac L T (.20g)	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
48	19	Thatcher (1a)	1	17	16⅝	17	Dec 3
64	55	Thatch cv pf (3.60)	1	23½	23½	23½	Dec 3
13⅝	3½	The Fair	2	55	55	55	Nov 15
13⅝	2⅛	Thermoid	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Nov 30
40	36	Thermoid pf (3)	2	4	4	4	
5⅛	1⅛	Third Ave	1	36	36	36	Oct 29
			1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Dec 3
19⅝	4⅝	Thompson (J R)	1	5	5	5	
52⅝	10	Thomp Pr (1.75g)	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Dec 3
18⅝	1⅝	Thompson-Starrett	8	2⅛	3	2⅛	Dec 3
19⅝	6⅝	Thomp-Starrett pf	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Dec 3
21⅝	10	Tide-W As Oil (1a)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
98⅛	77	Tide-W A O pf (4½)	2	82	82	82	Dec 2
39⅝	9⅝	Timk-D Axle (¾g)	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
79	38	Timk Roll B (3a)	4	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅝
17	10	Transamerica	7	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
32⅝	4	Transcont & W Air	20	6⅝	6	6	
27⅝	5⅛	TransueWill (.60g)	1	6	6	6	
11⅝	2⅝	Tri-Continental (¼g)	13	4	4	4	Dec 3
129⅝	86	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	86	86	86	— ⅛
13	4⅝	Trux-Traer (.35)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Nov 16
28⅝	7⅝	Truscon Steel	4	8	8	8	Dec 2
48⅝	18⅝	Tw C-Fox F (3½g)	31	23⅝	22	22⅝	Dec 3
50	35	Tw C-Fox F pf (1½)	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	Nov 22
17⅝	3⅝	Twin City Rap Tr	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	7	Twin Coach (.40g)	1	8	8	8	— ⅛

U

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6⅝	1⅝	Ulen & Co	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Dec 3
100⅝	46⅛	Underwd-Ell (4⅛g)	2	49⅛	49	49⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	8	Union B & Pap (½g)	9	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
111	61⅛	Union Carb (2.20)	28	73⅝	72⅝	73⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	17⅝	Union Oil Cal (1.20a)	9	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
148⅝	80	Union Pacific (6)	14	80	80	80	Dec 3
99⅝	78	Union Pacific pf (4)	3	83⅝	83	83⅝	Dec 2
31⅝	22	Union Tk Car (1.60)	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
24⅝	3⅝	United Air Lines	17	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
35⅝	10⅝	United Aircraft (1g)	86	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+ ⅝
31⅝	7	United Am Bosch	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Dec 3
30⅝	15	United Bis (1.60)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Dec 3
91	44⅝	United Carbon (4a)	3	47⅛	46⅝	47⅛	+1⅛
35	20	United-Carr F (2)	6	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Dec 3
8⅛	2	United Corp (.20g)	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
49⅝	25⅝	United Corp pf (3)	6	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
16	5	United Drug (½g)	28	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	6⅝	United Dyewd (1a)	4	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	Dec 3
9⅝	2⅝	United Elec Coal	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
63	34	United En & F (4g)	6	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
88⅝	53	United Fruit (3)	9	58⅛	58	58	—1
17	9	United Gas Imp (1)	30	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
113⅝	101	United Gas I pf (5)	1	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	Dec 3
16⅝	3⅝	United Pprbd (.30g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	6⅛	US & Foreign Sec	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
100⅝	70	US & For S pf (6)	2	70	70	70	Nov 27
3⅝	⅝	US Distributing	1	1	1	1	Nov 23
34⅝	5⅛	US Freight (1⅝e)	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
137	53	US Gypsum (2a)	9	69⅛	67⅛	68	+ ⅛
23⅝	6⅛	US Hoffman Mach	11	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
70	34	US Hoff M pf (2¾)	1	35	35	35	Nov 19
43⅝	16⅝	US Indus Alco	4	21	21	21	— ⅛
15⅛	3⅝	US Leather	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	6⅛	US Leather A	11	9⅛	9	9	
112	85	US Lea pr pf (13⅛k)	2	88	85	88	Sep 23
72⅛	24	US Pipe&Fdry (3)	16	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	
19⅝	3⅝	US Realty & Imp	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
72⅝	20	US Rubber	37	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
118	45⅛	US Rubber 1 pf	3	56⅝	56	56⅝	+ ⅛
105	52⅛	US Smelt Ref (8g)	15	67⅛	66	67⅛	+2⅝
75⅝	63	US Smelt pf (3½)	1	68	66	68	Dec 3
126⅛	48⅛	US Steel (1g)	180	59⅛	57⅝	58⅝	+ ¼
150	100⅛	US Steel pf (7)	4	107⅛	107	107	— ¼
136	114	US Tobacco (5a)	6	120	120	120	Dec 3
9⅛	2⅝	United Stkyds (⅛)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
8⅛	1	United Stores A	9	2⅝	2½	2½	
84½	46	United Stores pf	1	50	50	50	Dec 1
21	11	Univ-Cycl Stl (1)	2	11	11	11	Dec 3
86	47	Univ Leaf Tob (3a)	1	50½	50½	50½	Dec 1
4⅝	⅝	Utilities P & Lt A	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛

V

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅝	⅝	Vadsco	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
44⅝	14¼	Van Raalte (3½g)	2	21¼	21	21	Dec 3
39⅝	9⅛	Vanadium (1g)	6	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	
47	35⅝	Vick Chemical (2a)	2	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	Dec 3
12⅝	2⅝	Va-Caro Chemical	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
74⅝	18½	Va-C Ch 6%pf(1½k)	1	26	26	26	— ½
135	119⅝	Virginian Ry pf (6)	1	119¾	119¾	119¾	Sep 27

W

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅛	2	Wabash Ry	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Dec 3
18⅝	2½	Wabash pf A	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
19⅝	7½	Waldorf Sys (1g)	7	8½	8½	8½	Dec 3
33	18	Walgreen (2)	5	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	Dec 3
92½	73¼	Walgreen pf ww(4½)	1	73	73	73	— ¼
51⅝	32	Walk(H)G&W(2½g)	6	41⅝	41½	41½	— ¼
19⅞	17	Walkr(H)G&Wpf(1)	1	18	18	18	Nov 22
18⅝	3¼	Walworth (¼g)	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
50⅝	7⅛	Ward Baking A	2	12	12	12	Nov 27
10⅛	2	Ward Baking B	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Dec 3
99⅛	40	Ward Bak pf (3⅝k)	1	42	42	42	Nov 10
18	4⅝	Warner Pict	9	8	7⅛	7⅛	
69⅛	36	Warner Pict pf	2	43	42½	43	Nov 30
12⅝	2⅝	Warren Bros	43	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	9	Warren Bros cv pf	5	14	12½	13	Dec 3
40	16	Warren Fdy & P (2a)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	De 3
38¼	11⅝	Waukesha Mot (1a)	1	16⅝	16	16	Dec 3
50⅝	20	Wayne Pump (2a)	8	27⅝	27	27⅝	Dec 2
9⅝	2¼	Webster Eisenlohr	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Dec 1
56	23¼	Wesson O & S (½a)	3	30	30	30	+ ½
84½	73½	Wesson O & S pf (4)	1	73½	73½	73½	
30⅛	16	West Auto Sup (1.60)	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Dec 3
11⅝	2⅝	West Maryland	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
23½	5½	West Mary 2 pf	1	9	9	9	Nov 30
4⅝	1	West Pacific	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Dec 2
11¼	1½	West Pacific pf	4	3¼	3	3¼	Dec 3
83½	25½	West Union (2¼g)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
57⅝	17⅝	Westingh Air (1a)	10	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+ ⅞
167⅝	87⅛	West El & M (6g)	32	110½	107½	109⅛	+1⅝
30⅛	10⅛	Weston El In (1g)	2	16	16	16	Dec 3
27⅛	10⅛	Westvaco Chl (1)	1	14	14	14	
34⅝	23	Westvaco C pf (1½)	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
65	19	Wheeling Steel	10	26⅝	26	26⅝	— ¼
126⅛	75	Wheeling Stl pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Dec 3
90⅛	60	Wheel Stl pr pf (5)	1	60½	60	60	Nov 19
23⅛	14½	White Dental (1.20)	1	15	15	15	Dec 2
33⅝	6	White Motor	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	8½	White Rk MSp (1.40)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Dec 3
6⅝	1⅝	White Sew Mach	2	2	2	2	Nov 30
46½	11	White Sew M pf	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Dec 3
6⅛	1⅝	Wilcox O & G	5	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	Dec 3
5½	2½	Willys-Overland	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12	6¼	Willys-Over pf (.60)	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Dec 3
12¼	4⅝	Wilson & Co (⅛g)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
91⅝	52	Wilson $6 pf (6)	1	55	55	55	Dec 1
65⅝	35	Woolworth (2.40)	17	38⅛	38	38½	+ ⅛
47	12	Worth P & M	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
100	40	Worth P&M pf B	2	58	57	58	Nov 30
54	45	Worth cv pr pf (4½)	1	51½	51½	51½	+ ½
40⅝	34½	Worth pr pf (4½)	2	40	40	40	+ ½
76	58½	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	62½	62½	62½	— ¼

Y—Z

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
62½	22½	Yale & Towne (.60a)	*2	27½	27½	27½	Dec 3
37⅝	7½	Yellow Truck & C	10	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
46⅛	21	Young S & W (3)	1	22	22	22	
101¾	34½	Youngs S&T (3⅛g)	45	41¼	40¼	40⅝	— ⅛
115	70	Youngs S&T pf (5½)	1	75	75	75	Nov 27
43⅝	12	Zenith Radio (2g)	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
9¼	2½	Zonite Products	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	

RIGHTS — Expire

⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆	Glidden	Dec. 15	106	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆	⅟₁₆ — ⅟₁₆

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrant; (xw) without warrant; (d) 1-25 share of $3 pf stock.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Corporation Earnings

Annual ‡

	1937 Net	1936 Net	Net per Com Sh 1937	Net per Com Sh 1936
Amer & Foreign Pr Co	†$6,666,190	†$3,905,078		
Amer Pr & Lt Co	11,274,470	10,444,961	†$7.70	†$4.51
Can Car & Fdy Co, Ltd	†1,134,413	†7,684	.54	.26
Celotex Corp	†11,266,000	†736,014	1.75	†.03
Cen Illinois Lt Co	2,038,371	2,035,894	4.17	2.20
Coast Counties G & E Co	582,323	571,168	17.72	17.79
Eastern Util Assoc	1,790,009	1,907,608	‖15.54	‖15.25
Food Machinery Corp	†1,854,460	†1,359,633	2.54	2.88
Genl Water G & El Co	423,314	396,981	4.10	3.23
Hoe (R) & Co, Inc	788,120	†328,594	.91	.77
Louisville G & El (Del)	†1,586,307	1,675,735	♭2.88	♭.38
Montana Power Co	3,736,071	2,963,807	♭1.76	♭1.86
Natl Gas & Elec Corp	176,925	154,189	†23.43	†18.82
Natl Pr & Lt Co	9,021,327	6,982,115	.64	.56
Nebraska Power Co	1,829,448	1,850,079	1.35	.97
So Canada Pr Co, Ltd	783,517	696,741	†24.55	†26.17
Stone & Webster, Inc	†2,328,835	†1,775,225	.90	.68
Tampa Elec Co	1,445,142	1,378,578	1.11	.84
West Indies Sugar Corp	†909,714	†193,726	2.42	2.31
			1.11	.34

Interim

(For Nine Months Ended Sept. 30)

	1937 Net	1936 Net	Net per Com Sh 1937	Net per Com Sh 1936
Amer & For Pr Co	$5,387,287	$3,781,543		
Crown Cork & Seal Co	1,922,121	2,018,586	†$6.22	†$4.37
Detroit Paper Prod Corp	98,843	179,829	2.98	4.61
Diamond Match Co	1,305,079	1,520,531	.38	.67
Italo Petrol Corp of Amer	137,223	194,249	1.23	1.17
Lefcourt Realty Corp	*57,596	102,481	†.33	†.33
So Amer Gold & Plat Co	492,874	480,874	...	...
Stone & Webster, Inc	1,823,228	1,123,150	.28	.27
Thompson Prod, Inc	879,581	634,408	.77	.53
Trans & West'n Air, Inc	*350,830	211,148	2.88	2.10
			...	.34

(For 10 Months Ended Oct. 31)

	1937 Net	1936 Net	Net per Com Sh 1937	Net per Com Sh 1936
Boston & Maine RR	$231,439	*$2,215,966		
Cen Illinois Lt Co	1,633,917	1,617,522	**$.96	...
Chicago Burl & Q RR	3,322,656	3,373,418	†14.37	†14.13
Del Lack & West RR	*257,495	*635,801	1.94	1.97
Denv & Rio G Wes RR	*5,071,761	*3,616,862	...	...
Derby Oil & Refg Corp	400,262	260,734	...	...
Eastern Mass St Ry Co	*11,446	90,919	1.47	.75
Gt Northern Ry	8,800,235	6,322,420	...	††2.17
La & Ark Ry	356,921	354,432	†3.54	†2.55
Le Tourneau (R G), Inc	1,292,402	1,294,023	.87	1.04
Maine Central RR	442,992	*290,000	2.87	2.88
Min St P & S Ste M Ry	*4,349,833	*4,613,147	2.27	...
Missouri-Kan-Tex RR	*1,047,455	*809,833	...	...
N Y, N H & H RR	*5,552,145	*4,444,556	...	...
St Louis-Southwest Ry	*680,105	*120,534	...	...
Virginian Ry Co	5,653,963	4,971,922	...	...
West Maryland Ry	1,587,223	1,237,649	13.81	11.44
West Pac RR Corp	¶¶*2,675,489	¶¶*2,437,736	.65	†6.38
Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry	2,858,866	2,837,443	...	...
Wisconsin Cen Ry	*350,764	*385,422	8.31	5.93

* Deficit. † On preferred stock. ‡ For 12 months ended Oct. 31 unless otherwise specified. ¶ For 12 months ended Sept. 30. § Preliminary. ‖ On first preferred stock. ♭ On convertible stock. ♭ On Class A stock. ‡ On Class B stock. ** On prior preferred stock. †† On first preferred and sinking fund stock. ¶¶ Earnings of West Pac RR Co, operating subsidiary.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup Mfg B (.2)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Aeta Assoc	24	24	24
200	Ainsworth (1½g)	9	9	9
100	Air Investors	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Alum Co Am	91	90	90
100	Alum Co pf (6)	113	113	113
200	Alum Ltd	71	70	70
100	Am Cap Intrfngsl	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Am Cl Pf LAF (3½h)	36½	36½	36½
100	Am Cl Pf LAF (.30g)	3½	3½	3½
600	Am Cyan B (.40a)	23½	23½	23½
1300	Am Fork&Hoe (1a)	14½	14½	14½
400	Am Gas&El (1.40a)	28½	28⅝	28⅝
100	Am L&Tr (1.20a)	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
100	Am Maracaibo	3	3	3
100	Am Meters (4g)	23	23	23
1100	Am Republics (.10g)	8	7⅞	7⅞
100	Am Seal Kap (.20g)	7½	7½	7½
100	Am Sup Power	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Am Sup P pf	15	15	15
200	Anch Foot P	2	2	2
200	Ang Wupp (.30g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Arctur Rad Tube	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Ark Nat Gas	2	2	2
500	Ark Nat Gas A	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	3½	3½	3½
300	Asso G&E	4½	4½	4½
200	Asso G&E A	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Atl Cst Fish (.35g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Atlas Corp war	4	4	4
100	Atlas Ply (1½g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Automat Prod	14	14	14
100	Avery & Sons (.60g)	2	2	2
100	Babcock & Will (5g)	80¾	79	79
800	Baldwin Loco war	4¾	4½	4½
100	Baldwin Rub (¼a)	8	8	8
900	Barium Stls (6c)	3¾	3½	3½
100	Bath IronWks (6%f)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Beaunit Mills (1.30g)	6½	6½	6½
200	Bell Aire	12½	12½	12½
100	Berk & Gay P war	1	1	1
100	Birdsboro Mfg (1g)	7	7	7
400	Blumenthal (6)	70	70	70
100	Bourjois (1g)	6½	6½	6½
500	Bowen Mill B	4½	4½	4½
800	Bras T & L (.90g)	¾	¾	¾
100	Breese Corp	11	11	11
600	Brewster Aero	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
700	Bridgep Mch (.6g)	11	10¾	11
200	Brill pf	24½	24½	24½
300	Brown F Dist	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Buckeye P L (3¾g)	39¾	39¾	39¾
50	Buf N&EP 1pf (1.60)	21¾	21¾	21¾
50	Buf N&EP 2pf (6)	96	96	96
600	Bunk Hill & S (1½)	16¾	16½	16½
400	Can Marc Wire	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Carib Syn (½h)	1	1	1
100	Carnegie Met	1½	1½	1½
1000	Carrier Corp	31½	30¼	31½
200	Catalin Am	3½	3½	3½
200	Cen & Sw Ut	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Cen Hud G&E (.80)	12½	12½	12½
10	CenNYPow pf (5)	84½	84½	84½
1200	Cen St El	1	1	1
100	Cen St El 6% pf	2	2	2
100	Cham M M Str (.80)	7½	7½	7½
600	Cities Service	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
200	Cit Serv pf	2¾	2	2
200	City Auto Stpg (.60a)	28	28	28
100	Clark Control (2½g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
50	Cleve El Ill (2a)	19	19	19
400	Cleve Tractor	37¼	37¼	37¼
1100	Colon Develop	5½	5½	5½
500	Colum G&E (.40g)	3¾	3½	3½
200	Comwlth Edis (¼a)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
300	Comwlth&So war	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
50	Comm Pub Svc (1a)	21	21	21
100	Comm Wat Svc	½	½	½
100	Comp Sh M vtc (1a)	13	13	13
400	Cons Cop Min	5	4⅞	4⅞
50	Cons Mng&S (1a)	53	53	53
200	Cont Roll & Stl	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Cook Paint&V (.60a)	10¼	10¼	10¼
200	Cooper-Bess	8¼	8	8¼
500	Coral Corp	2½	2½	2½
100	Creole Pet (½a)	23¾	23½	23¾
100	Crocker Wh (.10g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Crown C Intl A (1)	10	10	10
200	Darby Pet (½)	7½	7½	7½
100	Defiance Spark Plug	2¾	2¾	2¾
300	Del Paper Prod (¼)	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Domin St & Cas	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Dubilier Con (15g)	14½	14	14
200	Duro Test (.40a)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1100	Eagle PicnLd (.40g)	7½	7½	7½
200	East Gas & F	10¾	9¾	10¾
100	East Sta Corp	3½	3	3
100	Easy WashMB (¾g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Eisler Elec (3%f)	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
7300	El Bond & Sh	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	El Bp & Sh $5 pf (5)	53	53	53
2100	El Pow Aa (.15g)	3½	3⅜	3½
1600	El Pow Aa A (.15g)	3½	3⅜	3½
2	Electrol vtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3	Evans Wallo	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
6	Ex-Cell-o Corp (.80a)	11⅞	10⅝	11¼
23	Fanny Farmer (1a)	23	21¾	23
1	Fansteel Mfg (.85g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Ferro Enam (2½g)	21¾	21½	21¾
1	Fisk Rub	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
50	Fla P&L $7 pf (7⅛k)	40	40	40
1	Ford M Can A (1)	17	17	17
3	Ford Mot Ltd (.313g)	5¾	5⅝	5¾
200	Gen Firepfw (.85g)	13⅞	13½	13⅞
5	Gen Invest	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Gen Tel (1a)	13	12¾	21¾
50	Georg Pow pf (6)	75	75	75
100	Glen Alden (¼g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Godchx Sug A (4)	31	31	31
200	Godchaux Sug B	12	12	12
100	Gorh Inc A	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Grand Nat Films	1	1	1
25	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	118½	118½	118½
800	Gulf Oil (1)	38	38	38¼
100	Hall Lamp (.30g)	3	3	3
100	Harvard Brew	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Haseltine (3)	16½	16½	16½
800	Hearn D S (1.65g)	8	8	8
100	Hecla Min (.95g)	11	10⅝	10⅞
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	11½	11½	11½
600	Hud Bay M&S (1¾g)	22½	22	22
200	Humble Oil (2g)	62	62	62
150	Huyler's pf st	8	8	8
2	Hygrade Fd	2	2	2
400	Imp Oil Can (½a)	18½	18	18½
4	Imp OilCa reg (½a)	18½	17⅞	18
200	Int Cig Mch (2a)	20	20	20
500	Int Pet (1½a)	23¾	23¼	23¾
8	Internat Pet (1½a)	29¼	28¾	28¾
100	Inter Prod	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	Inter Radio (.85g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Inter Ut war new	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Inter Vitamin (½)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	13½	13	13
100	Irvong Air Ch (1)	7½	7½	7½
100	Jacobs Co (2g)	10	9¾	9¾
10	Jer C P&L 7% pf (7)	83¾	93¾	83¾
200	Jones & Lau Stl	37½	36½	37½
500	Kingston Prod (.40)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50	Knott Corp (.30g)	8	8	8
50	Koppers Co pf (6)	102¼	102¼	102¼
1000	Lake Shore M (4a)	50	49¼	49½
800	N J Zinc (4½g)	59	58	59
25	NY L&L 86 pf (6)	89	89	89
200	NY Shipb Pf	4¼	4	4¼
300	NY Transit (1g)	4¾	4½	4¾
20	NY Wat Svc pf	17	17	17
1900	Niag Hud Pw (.40g)	9¼	8¾	8¾
100	Niag Hud A war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Niag Sh Md B (.60g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	NipissingMMins (.37½g)	2	1¾	2
400	Noma Elec2 (.40g)	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	Nor Am Lt&Pow	38	38	38
200	Leonard Oil (.20a)	1¼	⅝	1¼
25	Line aMaterial	19¾	19	19⅛
400	Lion Oil (1a)	18¾	18¼	18¾
250	Lit Bros	2¼	2¼	2¼
1900	Lockheed Aire	8¾	8¾	8¾
1300	Lone Star Gas (.60g)	8	8	8
3200	Louis L & S (.40a)	6¾	6¾	6¾
1500	Long Is Lt	1⅞	1¾	1¾
100	Lynch Corp (4g)	39½	39	39½
200	McWill Dredg (1¼g)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100	Marion St Shov	5½	5½	5½
100	Merritt-C & S	3	3	3
100	Michigan G & O	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Minn Min & M (1½g)	28	28	28
100	Missouri Pub Svc	3½	3½	3½
400	Molybdenum	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Montr LH&P (1½)	29	29	29
100	Moore (T) Dis	2	2	2
600	Mount City Copper	6¾	6¼	6¾
600	Nat Bellas Hess	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Nat Fuel G (1)	14	14	14
200	Nat Oil Prod (2.10g)	22	21½	22
400	Nat Sug Ref (2)	19	18¾	19
400	Nat Trans (1g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
800	Nat Tunnel & Mines	2	2	2
100	Nelson (H)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	NH Clock (1½)	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	Nor Am Ray A (2g)	23½	22	22½
3000	Nor Europ Oil	⅛		⅛
300	Nor St P A	14	13⅞	13⅞
100	Northwest Eng (1¾g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Overseas Sec (.70g)	2½	2½	2½
200	Pac G&E 1pf (1½)	20½	20	20½
100	Pac Tin spl (2a)	30½	30½	30½
100	Pan-Am Air (½g)	18	18	18
800	Pennroad (½g)	2½	2⅜	2½
25	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	93¾	93¾	93¾
100	Pa Wat & Pow (5½g)	69	69	69
25	Pepperell (6a)	79	79	79
200	Phillips Pkg	4½	4½	4½
300	Pioneer Gold (.40)	3½	3½	3½
400	Pitts Forg	7¾	7¼	7¾
100	Pitts Metallu (1a)	8	8	8
300	Pitts Pr Gl (6½g)	88¾	88½	88¾
100	Plough (.60)	7½	7½	7½
3000	Polaris Mng (.03g)	1	1	1
500	Potrero Sugar	3	3	3
700	Powdrell & Al (.85g)	4	3⅞	3⅞
40	PS Ind 67 pr pf	28¾	27½	27½
70	PS Ind 86 pf	14½	14½	14½
75	Pug Sd P 65 pf (6½k)	14½	14½	14½
200	Pug Sd P 86 pf	18½	17½	34½
100	Rainbow Lum B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	24	24	24
100	Rexbarn Inc (.10g)	3	3	3
100	Root Pet (¼g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Rossia Intl	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Royal Type (4¾g)	46	46	46
100	Rustless I & S	9	8¾	9
200	Ryerson & Haynes	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	St Regis Pap	2¾	2½	2½
400	Samson Unit	3¾	3½	3¾
100	Segal Lock	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	Selby Shoe (1.60)	17	17	17
100	Seton Leather	4½	4½	4½
700	Seversky Aire	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Shattuck Denn	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Sherwin-Wms (6a)	85	83½	85
200	Silex (½g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Simmons H & P	2	2	2
100	Sonotone (½g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	So Penn Oil (1½a)	38	38	38
10	So Cal Ed pf (1½a)	38	38	38
200	StndCa8 cv pf (1.60)	17½	17½	17½
50	Stand Inv pf	14¼	14¼	14¼
600	St Oil Ky (1a)	18½	17½	18½
100	St Oil Ohio (1a)	23¼	23¼	23¼
200	St Pow & Lt	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Stroock & Co (2)	13½	13½	13½
100	Sullivan Mach	8	8	8
100	Sunray Oil (¼g)	3	3	3
1800	Tampa El St	1	13-32	1-32
200	Taylor (E) dist	1¼	1¼	1¼
2100	Technicolor (½g)	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝
100	Tech-Hugh G (.40a)	8½	8½	8½
100	Thew Shovel	13¾	13½	13¾
200	Tri-Cont War	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Tung-Sol Lamp	8½	8½	8½
600	Unit Aircraft	⅝	⅝	⅝

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
1100	Unit Gas	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1300	Unit Lt & Pw A	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
1100	Unit Lt&P cv pf	37½	37¼	37½
200	Unit Shipyrds	20½	20	20½
200	Unit Chipyds B	1	1	1
200	Unit Specialties (1.40)	7⅛	6⅞	7
1100	U S Foil B (.05g)	6⅞	6	6¼
200	Unit Verde Ext (.2g)	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
700	Unit Wall Pap (.15g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	Univ Corp vtc	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Util & Ind pf	2	2	2
25	Valspar pf vtc	30	30	30
100	Waco Aire	2½	2½	2½
200	Walker Min (.05g)	2½	2½	2½
100	Wentworth Mfg (¼g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Woolwth Ltd (.625g)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
1100	Wright Harg (.40a)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1400	Young Sti Door (¾g)	17½	17½	17½
300	Yukon Gold (.31g)	2	2	2

Total Stock Sales Today 160,000 shares; Year Ago 288,320.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
1	Ala Pow 5s '46	100½	100½	100½
6	Ala Pow 5s '51	95	95	95
2	Ala Pow 4½s '57	81	81	81
10	Am P & L 6s 2016	80	79¾	79¾
12	Appal El Pw 5s '56	106¼	105¾	105¾
2	Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	100	100	100
5	Ark P&L 5s '56	94	94	94
2	As Elec 4½s '53	40	40	40
3	As G & E 5s '50	33½	33½	33½
5	As G & E 5½s '77	40	40	40
7	As G & E 5s '58	31	31	31
1	As G & E 4½s '49C	29¾	29¾	29¾
3	Baldw L 6s '50	68⅞	68⅝	68⅞
1	Bell T Can 5s '57 B	118¾	118¾	118¾
1	Birm El 4½s '68	84½	83¾	84½
2	Broad Rty P 5s '54	85	85	85
6	Can Pac 6s '42	106½	106	106½
2	Can P & L 5s '56	94¾	94½	94¾
9	Can Pow 5s '57 D	71	71	71
5	Can St El 5½s '54	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
3	Can St El 5s '48	44	43½	43½
2	Can St P & L 5½s '53	43	43	44
2	Chi Dist E 4½s '70	106½	106½	106½
1	Chi&Ill Mid Ry 4½c86A	93½	92½	92½
3	Cit S P & L 5½s '49	85½	85⅛	85⅛
8	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	84¾	84⅛	84½
9	Comw'l Ed 3¾s '65H	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Comw'l Sub3½s '48A	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Commun P&L 5s '57	86½	85½	85½
6	CommuPubSvc5s'60A	95¾	95¼	95¼
1	Con G&L Ba 3¼s '71	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
10	Con Gas Ut 6s 43 st	62	61½	62
14	Con G&E 5s 58 A	79¾	79¾	79¾
4	Crucible St 5s 40	101⅝	101	101
6	Det C Gas 5s 50B	101	101	101
6	East G&F 4s 56 A	73	72¼	73
2	Edison El Illm 3½s 65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
65	Elec P&C 5s 3030	71	69½	70¼
1	Empire Dis 5s 52	86½	86½	86½
3	Emp O&R 5½s 42	72¼	72¼	72¼
1	Erie Lig 5s 67	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Fla P&L 5s '54	86	85¾	85¾
*11	Gatin P 5s '56	102¾	102¾	102¾
4	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	73½	73	73
9	Geo Pow 5s '67	86¾	86½	86¾
1	Geo P&L 5s '78	65	65	65
15	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	69¼	69	69
1	Hall Pr 4s '47 A st	81	81	81
4	HousGulf G 6s '43	101	99	101
1	Ill Pow&L 5s '56 C	89½	89½	89½
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s '57	77½	77½	77½
1	Ill Pow&L 6s '54	98	98	98
2	Ind Svc 5s '50	58¾	57½	57½
5	Ind P&L 5s '57 A	103½	105¾	106½
2	Int P Sec 7s '57 E	61½	61½	61½
1	Int P Sec 6½s'55C	59½	59½	59½
1	Inters Pow 6s '52	29½	28¼	28½
54	Inters Pow 5s '57	45½	44¾	45½
1	Inters P Svc 5s '56D	70½	70½	70½
4	Inters P Svc 4½s'58	64	63	63
2	Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	Jer CenP&L4½s'61C	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Ky Util 5s '61 H	80	80	80
14	Lehigh PS 6s 2026A	101½	101	101
10	Long Isl Lt 6s '45	100	100	100
6	Lou P&L 5s '57	104¼	104	104¼
1	Minn P&L 4½s '78	90	90	90
1	Miss Pow 5s '56	73	73	73
1	Mont Dak P 5½s '44	93¼	93¼	93¼
4	Nat P&L 6s 2026 A	80½	80¼	80¼
31	Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	71¾	71¾	71¾
3	Nebr Pow 4½s '81	109	109	109
11	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	72	71¼	72
1	N Eng G&E 5s '50	5	5 7/32	5⅛
4	N Eng G&E 5s '47	59	59	59
6	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	85¼	85¼	85¼
8	N Eng Pow 5s '48	84	83¼	83
1	NY&West Lt 4s 2004	103½	103½	103½
1	NY Cen El 5½s '50	100	10 0 100	
1	NY St E&G 4½s '80	95	95	95
1	Nor Ind P&L 4½s '70E	93½	93½	93½
4	Ohio Pow 5s '52 B	103¼	106¼	106¼
9	Okla Nat Gas 5s '46	85	84¾	85
7	Pac L&P 5s '55	65¾	65½	65¾
1	Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	87¾	87¾	87¾
1	Pen Wat&P 4½s '68B	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3	Pub Sv N Ill 5s '56	110	110	110
1	Pub Sd P&L 5½s '49	71	71	71
1	Pub Sd P&L 5s '50C	68½	68½	68½
1	Pub SdP&L4½s'50D	65	65	65
1	Queens Bor G5½s '52	83	83	83
3	San Ant PS 5s '58B	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Scripps 5½s '43	100¼	100¼	100¼
13	S J P&L 6s 2025A	92½	92¼	92½
2	So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	104	104	104
1	SoCnty G Cal 4½s '68	105	105	105
8	Stand G&E 6s '35	59½	59¼	59¼
4	Stand G&E 6s '35 cv	59¼	59	59
15	Stand G&E 6s'51	60	59¾	60
6	Stand G&E 6s'66	59¾	58½	59
6	Stand P&L 6s'57	57½	57	57½
2	enn El P 5s'56	77¾	77¾	77¾
3	Tex El S 5s'60	97½	96½	96½
2	Tex P&L 5s '56	103½	103½	103½
1	Twin Cit 5½s '52 A	64	64	64
2	Unit L&P 6s '75	87¾	87¾	87¾
1	Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	77	77	77
3	West Newsp Un 6s '44	40	40	40
3	W Un G & E 5½s '55 A	105	105	105
1	York Rys 5s '37	82½	82½	82½

Foreign Bonds

5	Agri Mtg Bk 7s '46	20¾	20¾	20¾
7	Agri Mtg Bk 7s '47	20¾	20¾	20¾
3	Baden C Mun 7s '51	20	20	20
1	Com Pwr Bk 5½s '37	67	67	67
1	It Sup Pw 6s '63 A	45¾	45¾	45¾
4	Rio de Jan 6½s '59	11¼	11¼	11¼
3	Stinnes 4s '40 2d st	43	43	43

(xd) Ex-dividend. (ex) First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. (r) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (b) Including extra or extras. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year; no regular rate. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Bethlehem Steel Receives Chilean State Rail Order

NEW YORK, (AP)—E. Guzman-Donoso, U. S. representative of the Chilean State Railways, announced placement of a $1,000,000 order for steel rails with Bethlehem Steel Co.

Mr. Guzman-Donoso said the order was placed with an American firm after bids had been received from concerns in several other countries. He also said the railways are considering purchase of six new locomotives and expect to place orders in the near future.

Hosiery Shipments Decline

NEW YORK—With a close relationship existing between business activity and hosiery consumption, the current decline in business has played an important part in curtailing demand for almost all types of hosiery in October of this year, the Statistical Bulletin of the Hosiery Manufacturers points out. Shipments of hosiery in October decreased 12.9 per cent from a year ago.

Waukesha Motor Co.

NEW YORK — Waukesha Motor Company reports for quarter ended Oct. 31, 1937, net income of $152,479 after charges and normal federal and state income taxes, but before surtax, equal to 38 cents a share on 400,000 shares of common, against $178,311, or 44 cents a share, in October quarter of 1936. Company's fiscal year ends July 31.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—In active trading, wool top futures advanced sharply today in response to buying by Boston interests. Contracts were scarce.

The close was firm, 20 to 29 higher.

	High	Low	Last
May	83.4	81.5	83.4b
March	83.5	81.5	83.0b
July	83.5	81.5	83.0b
October	83.0	81.5	83.0b

Spot, standard tops 87.0, up 2.
b—Bid.

Abandon C. & O.-Aleghany Merger

CLEVELAND (AP)—Proposed merger of Alleghany Corporation and the Chesapeake Corporation was abandoned by directors of the two companies in a joint meeting here.

Livestock Prices In Chicago Mart Generally Lower

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—This was International Livestock Show week at Chicago and the show was much better than the general market on cattle, hogs and sheep. Strictly good, choice and prime steers lost $1 per cwt., in instances more; hogs declined 15-40c; and fat lambs 25-50c, sheep meanwhile losing about 50c. In other words, everything was under the hammer, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

In steers the better the cattle the more the downturn. Prime weighty bullocks sold on the open market at $17.50 early, but feedlot mates closed at $16.40. It became an $8.25-12 trade, kinds selling at $10 upward showing the big decline, while common and medium grades frequently held steady and at most lost no more than 25c.

There was a sprinkling of longfed old crop steers at $16.-16.60, but after the bottom cropped out of the market late in the week steers comparable with $19.75 offerings at the season's high time had to turn at $16.25. Not only that, but a good many so-called "middle-grade" weighty steers at $12-13 sold at least $5 under the September peak, when the top reached $19.90.

Hogs were active at the decline. Prices worked low last week, top falling close to $8. Then there was a rebound which put this week's peak at $8.70. From that point the downturn carried the closing top to $8.50. All interests bought hogs, closing sales on 150-200 lb. averages standing at $8.50-$8.55; 210-250 lbs., $8.25-8.40, and heavy butchers $8.-8.25. Packing sows showed the maximum downturn, rough heavy descriptions selling late at $7.

Killing quality was above the average in both steers and hogs. New crop offerings were much fatter and heavier than the shortfeds running a month ago. In the cattle trade cows and heifers gained price ground, at least 25c.

Cows are becoming scarce and shortfed heifers are not being unloaded so freely. Best heifers in load lots made $10.50, but $6.75-8.50 took the bulk. Cutter cows sold at $4.75 down, with fat cows at $5.25-6.25 mostly.*

Qualitied weighty Colorado cows reached $8. Shippers scurried for a scant crop of bulls with the result that prices advanced 50-75c, heavy sausage offerings reaching $7.25. Shippers took vealers up to $11, but light kinds sold mostly at $10 down.

When top lambs reached $9.85 supply figures increased emphatically and the downturn developed. Closing sales of good to choice kinds were mainly $9. Yearlings closed at $8.40, and fat ewes at $4.50. Fat lamb future prospects are none too rosy.

Canadian Imports Rise 32 P. C. For First Seven Months

OTTAWA (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported an increase of 32.1 per cent in Canadian imports for the first seven months of the current fiscal year (April 1-Oct. 31), in comparison with the corresponding previous fiscal period.

It valued imports at $503,577,295, up $122,421,126. Greatest increase was in imports from foreign countries, up 34.2 per cent at $350,564,055, while imports from empire countries were 27.7 per cent at $123,013,238.

Greatest flow of imports came from the United States, which sold Canada $299,667,629 worth of goods, a 38.2 per cent increase. In second place was the United Kingdom with sales worth $92,195,994, up 19.6 per cent. British West Indies sold Canada $9,271,607 worth of goods, a decline of 10.2 per cent, and stood in third place, while Australia was fourth with sales of $8,780,737, a gain of 32.6 per cent.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.99⅛	$4.99⅛	$4.2397
Cables	4.99¼	4.99¼	4.2397
France—franc	.0339	.0339	†
Belgium—belga	.1700	.1700	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2313	.2312	†
Italy—lira	.0526	.05256	.0526
Germany—mark	.4028	.4031	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5557	.5556	†
Swe

ALABAMA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2501 9-10 A. M. — 5-7 P. M. daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. B. JAYNES
ROOFING CO.
Roofing — Painting — Repairing
New Furnaces and Furnace Repairing
ACMA-JAYNES AWNING CO.
1721 AVE A. SO PHONE 5-7251

SEALS PIANO CO.
Exclusive Dealers
STEINWAY—KIMBALL
Phone 7-8532 1721 3rd Ave. N

A B C Coke
"Alabama's Best Coke"
Phone 5-1546
SMOKELESS FUEL CO.

UTOPIA BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
Conveniently Located Cash and Carry Branch Offices
Prompt Delivery Service
Phone 3-4216

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

ZAC SMITH
STATIONERY CO.
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

"CIVIL SERVICE"
Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Cleaned by the Shampoo Process
HARMLESS — THOROUGH
White Swan Laundry
RUG DEPARTMENT Phone 3-0168

SEE
Mayer Bros.
FOR
WALLPAPER
and PICTURE FRAMES
418 North 19th Street

MOBILE

For This Season of Joy

Ladies' and Men's Travel Sets, $1.25 to $25.00
Ladies' Newest Style Purses . $1.00 to $12.50
Non-Wrinkle Val-a-pak . . . . $10.00 to $40.00
Wienand's Wanderobe . . . . . $16.50 up
Buxton Billfolds and Keytainers, 50c to $10.00
Hundreds of other Items of Luggage and Novelties.

Wienand Trunk Co.
255 Dauphin St. Phone Dexter 1370

PAN-AMERICAN PETROLEUM CORP.
H. D. TODD, Distributor
Foot of South Carolina
Phone Dex. 5840

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price
Vanity Beauty Parlor
Moved to New Location
313 CHATHAM ST.
The same welcome and efficient service to old friends and new.
Special prices for the Christmas season.
Mrs. MYRTLE BARNETT, Prop. Dex. 2827

BROWN COAL CO. Inc.
Dexter 248
State at Water Street

METZGER BTOTHERS
For Men
AND
Remember, it costs no more to have Metzger on the box, but the gift means more if it's there.
108 DAUPHIN ST. DEX 219

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1027-W 10 to 12 A. M. and 5 to 6 P. M. daily ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Klein & Son
Jewelers
SILVERWARE - CHINA
Distinctive Gifts

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

SILVER'S
5c to $1.00 STORE
Montgomery's Most Complete Store
QUALITY—VALUE—VARIETY
Shop at Sears and Save
"HONOR-BILT" FURNITURE
COLDSPOT ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
ALLSTATE TIRES
Use Sears' Easy Payment Plan
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
119 COMMERCE STREET

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY (Continued)

Thiers Perfumes
Exclusive with us
John danzicer INC.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave., Phone: Cedar 4377

ELECTRICAL GIFTS
will be appreciated.
We have electric razors, water heaters, percolators, toasters, bath heaters and other appliances, as well as beautiful lamps and shades that make ideal gifts for friends and loved ones.
MOSLEY ELECTRIC CO.
Phone Cedar 706 7 Noble Avenue

"J C" Cafe
Where Cleanliness Is a Habit
Appreciate your patronage.
132 Lee Street Cedar 5834

The Paragon Press
Printing
Publishing :: Bookbinding
14 Adams Avenue C-945

American Hat Company
Hats, Shoes and Haberdashery
Specialist in Hat Cleaning and Blocking
for Ladies and Gentlemen
22 N. COURT STREET C-1879

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS
78 CEDAR
Mercantile Paper Co.

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries Meats and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

Tony's QUALITY GROCERY
TONY WALSH, Proprietor
Corner of Loomis and South Segrave
Phone 507

DAYTONA BOOK STORE
Christmas Cards
Dennison's Tags and Seals
South Beach Street

Dresses for All Occasions
Hats and Bags to Match Perfumes
MALBY-POPE Inc.
South Beach Street

Fine Piece Goods
Table Linens ● Bed Linens
Curtains ● Spreads
Drapery Materials
Lingerie—Hosiery—Neckwear
CURTIS DRY GOODS CO.
150 South Beach Street

A homelike guest home. Phone 983
GOODALL COTTAGE

Miss Emma McMean
Excellent Meals
Reasonable Rates
516 Goodall Ave.
Daytona Beach, Fla.

R. T. FOX JEWELRY CO.
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware
Watch and Jewelry Repairing, Diamonds Reset, Engraving. All work done in our own store.
250 So. Beach St., Daytona Beach, Fla.

COTTAGE FENCE BEAUTY SHOP
in connection with
B & B NEWSSTAND
Telephone 1345 1003 Main Street

Yowell-Drew's invites you to shop at their department store
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

GOSSARD SHOPPE
234 South Beach Street
The only exclusive corset shop. Foundation garments for every figure. Alterations, no charge.
MRS W. M. McDUFF, Owner

MATHER-BARNES
Ridgewood and Volusia Ave.
FINE FURNITURE
STOVES, RUGS, RADIOS
MR. AMOS DEATHERAGE, Manager

We Recommend
Ben Croft Service Station
ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Lubrication—Washing—Polishing
Tire Repairs—Auto Repairs
Battery Service
Telephones 9229 — 14743 Corner So. Atlantic and Broadway

Iver Johnson Bicycles
Locks and Lawnmowers Repaired
Keys Made
A. ELLIOTT
323 Second Ave. Telephone 1336-J

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH (Continued)

Opening our Twelfth Season in Daytona Beach
ANGELL & PHELPS
332 S. Beach St., opposite Yacht Club
MAKERS OF FINE CANDIES
Distinctive Gifts, Novelties

Complete your THANKSGIVING DINNER with our Delicious Fresh Candies and Salted Nuts.

SHOES and BAGS
Good team mates for your smart Fall and Winter outfits.
The Bootery
Daytona Beach's finest shoe store
104 S. BEACH ST.

FORT LAUDERDALE

ANITA'S
BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
Lauderdale Hotel Building
S. W. 1st Avenue Phone 41

For Good Home Cooked Food
CRANTON'S DINING ROOM
201 S. E. Second Avenue
Serving Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner
Oldest Dining Room in Ft. Lauderdale

FORT MYERS

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD. FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

Tropical Market
Cor. Bay and Dean Streets
PHONE 420
The Finest Meats W. G. Pendle
The Best in Groceries H. L. Dupont
Delivery Service Yacht Orders a Specialty

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10-3 P. M. daily.
Advertising Information Bureau
Tupper Coal Company
Original Genuine
MONTEVALLO
Pocahontas—Coke—Anthracite
Lump Red Rex Ash
PHONES 5-2841, 2842

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

STANDARD FURNITURE CO.
320 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE RUGS
LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3769

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts
FAMILY WASHING
"Food That's Different"
Randolph's Food Store
3550-52 St. Johns Avenue
Quality Foods. Right Prices. Free Delivery.
HAYWARD RANDOLPH, Owner
Telephone 7-8635

KUCHLER PRINTING CO.
PRINTING
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

Complete Banking Service
Florida National Bank of Jacksonville
A Financial Stronghold

LUMAR'S, Inc.
Specialty Dress Shop
NOVELTY GIFTS
325 Laura Street

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned Economical
216-18 W. Adams Street

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
Jap-A-Lac Headquarters
Glidden Paint Store
80 W. BAY STREET Phone 5-3741

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

George T. Rollings
23 Hogan Street
Local Representatives for
Seminole Travel and Tours

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445 8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Car Service
Sinclair H-C Gasoline and Motor Oils
Goodyear and General Tires
Distributors of
Prest-O-Lite BATTERIES
Battery Charging and Road Service
Everglades Battery Co.
1901 N. E. Second Ave. 3-7532
One block West of First Church

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 38th Street and Federal Highway

BILTMORE CLEANERS & DYERS
INC.
Known for Quality
All garments cleaned to measure. Call and delivery.
Phone 2-1544 43 N. W. 38th St.

HART HARDWARE COMPANY
Everything for the Fisherman
Best Tackle Biggest Variety
FREE DELIVERY Phone 3-1616
44 N. E. FIRST STREET
PLANT PHONE 7-3216

Metropolitan
Cleaners and Dyers
Suits Hand Pressed
1085 N. W. 62 STREET
"We cater to the most discriminating"

W. E. FROST
Quality Merchandise — Justly Priced With Guarantee of Quality
Paints . . . Builders' Hardware
516 Clematis Phone 4951
W. E. FROST

THE HOSIERY SHOP
Specializing in Hosiery Smart Bags and Gloves
Mrs. John A. Gaddis
117 Seybold Arcade

ROSE-FRANZIS
Gown Shop
Evening Gowns Afternoon Dresses
Sports Wear Coats
206 S. E. First Avenue
Clyde Court Building Phone 3-2057

Cosmetics—Toilet Goods
Candies—Sodas—Sandwiches
at the Friendly Shop
Schrager's
BISCAYNE BLVD AT THIRD STREET

LLOYD PRINTING, Inc.

800 N. MIAMI AVENUE Tel. 2-4761
"Best Quality Work"
White Belt Laundry and Dry Cleaning
"We Pick Up and Deliver"
930 5th St. MIAMI BEACH Phone 5-4010
32nd Ave. at 60th St. MIAMI Phone 7-2685

William B. Peterson
BUILDER
and General Contractor
228 N. E. 35th Street
Phone 2-0160

CUMINGS
JEWELER and WATCHMAKER
FINE WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING
Greeting Cards for all occasions.
Christmas Cards with name imprinted.
50 for $1.00 and up
Fourteen years in Miami
108 S. E. First Street

Dorothy Douglas
Home Made Ice Cream
Twenty-three flavors
Delicious Sodas and Sundaes
Moulded Forms
7124 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD

RESTAURANT TROCADERO
168 N. E. FORTIETH STREET
Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista
Catering to Home Folks of Miami
Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care, served to your liking.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Mae Watson
PARKER METHOD SHOPPE
A leading beauty parlor, offering a most comprehensive service in all branches of Beauty Culture.
Rain water shampoo
111 S. E. First Avenue Phone 3-1345

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete Economical Car Service
KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL
Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 7th Street

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
789 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 3-7696

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440

Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons.

HINELY'S
SUNOCO SERVICE
Washing—Polishing—Waxing
Specialized Lubrication
S. W. 27th Ave. and Dixie Highway
Phone 4-9106

Tropical Beauty Salon
All branches of Beauty Culture given nby
ADELINE JECK
3468 MAIN HIGHWAY, COCONUT GROVE
Phone 4-5806

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6310 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

BUILDER OF GOOD HOMES
STEWART E. CLARK

500 N. E. 77th St. Tel. Edgr 2283

MODERN CLEANERS
Dry Cleaners Laundry
712 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-5843

Godwin Service Station
COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
245 Coral Way Phone 4-9237

John E. Withers
Transfer & Storage Co.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. V. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs rugs silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phone 32667-8

SHENANDOAH GROCETERIA, INC.
1890 S. W. Eighth St. Near 17th Ave

The Best to Be Had in Foods
Prompt Delivery Service
Dial-2-3724

Miami's Most Exclusive
TYPEWRITER STORE
ALL MAKES—NEW and REBUILT
Typewriters — Adding Machines
Portables — Mimeographs
Supplies Service Rentals
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
171 N. E. Second Street Ph. 2-0514

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One-Stop Service Station. Also Road Service.
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McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings — Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

Phone 3-1380 New Work
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 54th St. Repairs

Bert's Grocerteria
INCORPORATED
Coconut Grove's Independent Food Stores
3440 MAIN HIGHWAY
Phones 4-1631, 4-1632

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445 8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Loyola Davis
"THE LITTLE DRESSMAKER"
Designing — Copying — Alterations
Evening Gowns a Specialty
Please Call for Appointment
Room 111, Le Roy Hotel, Collins Avenue at 33rd Street
PHONE 5-0411 MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

FLORIDA

MIAMI BEACH (Continued)

Youthful Beauty
FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 5-2885
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVAH STURM, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

ORLANDO

Phone 7954
Frances Slater
GOWNS — WRAPS
SPORT CLOTHES
San Juan Hotel Building
Exclusive But Not Expensive

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
"Complete Car Service"
Garland and Robinson Streets
Orlando, Florida

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

The Christmas Store for Smarter Gifts
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO, FLA.

Sears
The Store for Christmas Savings

THE GIFT SHOP
For People of Good Taste
On Patio of Washington and Autrey Arcade
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

The Whistling Oyster

NEWELL ELECTRIC CO.
INCORPORATED
WIRING and REPAIRS
Norge Refrigerators and Ranges
PHONE 9648 59 E. PINE ST.

CITY HOMES
ORANGE GROVES
LAKE FRONT ESTATES
Correspondence Invited
NOBLE SMITH
Realtor
212 NORTH ORANGE AVE.

MR. CLARENCE BROWN
34 N. ORANGE AVE.
Things Men Wear
ORLANDO, FLA.

Florence Beauty Shop

24 SO. ORANGE AVE. Upstairs
Beautician, Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equaled for Beauty and Permanence

Where your patronage is appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
136 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Hart Swalstead
Jeweler
San Juan Hotel Building
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

PALM BEACH

TURNER'S RESTAURANTS

Geneva Lus 20
Turner's
PalmBeach
FLA.
"IT'S IN THE FOOD"

SARASOTA

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service
Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Beautiful and Useful
AT FIVE POINTS
Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

FLORIDA

SARASOTA (Continued)

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
132 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

WARREN'S *Exclusive Shoe Store*
Wilbur-Loom Shoes
and VITALITY SHOES
358 Main Street
"Nojund Hosiery for Christmas"

It costs less to use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
437 MAIN ST. PHONE 2256

PEERLESS SHOP CLOTHES
Smart Styles for Men and Boys
SUITS SHOES FURNISHINGS

ST. PETERSBURG

SUWANEE HOTEL BEAUTY SHOP
122 Fifth St. North
St. Petersburg
The Zotos and other Methods of Permanent Waving
Complete Beauty Service Phone 6996

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for your home-town paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

Sharron Hat Shop
Exclusive Millinery
Opp. Soreno Hotel 116 First Ave., N. E. St. Petersburg, Fla.

ROGERS *Dry Cleaners*
MAINTAIN THE
HIGHEST STANDARD *of Work and Service at Reasonable Prices*
1700 CENTRAL AVENUE DIAL 4187

Complete Wardrobe Service for Ladies and Gentlemen
BUFFALO Cleaning & Tailoring Co.
127 THIRD ST., NORTH
Opposite Williams Park
DIAL 42-224 S. J. GOLDBERG, Mgr.

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP
MAAS
the haberdasher
THE STORE FOR MEN and BOYS

franklin & twiggs TAMPA

FULGHUM'S
Office - Economy - Index
Office Supplies, Gifts, Greeting Cards
314 Twiggs St., opp. Hillsboro Hotel
TWO ENTRANCES:
606 Florida Ave., opp. P. O. steps

EAT POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1234 935 5TH AVE.

Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
Phone 2879 514 Franklin St.

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

Shop at Sears
Completely Air-Conditioned
in Tampa
New Departments Complete Lines
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

WEST PALM BEACH

The Only Complete Fashion Store in West Palm Beach
HATCH'S
HALSEY & GRIFFITH
STATIONERS
Books Gifts Games
Complete Office Outfitters
Typewriters Adding Machines
West Palm Beach, Fla.

INSURANCE
B. D. COLE INC.
218 South Olive Ave. Phone 4117

Visit the
Darling Shop Shoe Department
While in
WEST PALM BEACH
Lakeland and Tampa

Ann's
Home of Good Foods
700 So. Dixie
Tel. 4580
West Palm Beach, Fla.

WAGG, Inc.
Over 25 years' experience in all phases of Florida Real Estate Business and Insurance.
West Palm Beach Florida

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla

FORD V-8 LINCOLN-ZEPHYR V-12
Authorized Sales and Service
BARCO MOTORS, Inc.
416 Third Street, W. Palm Beach
Over 20 Years Continuous Service
Tel. 5178

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We Specialize in
Duart Permanent Waves
"Choice of Hollywood Stars"
Shampoo, Set and Dry, 75 cents
PHONE 4622 2003 SOUTH DIXIE

MAC-FRIED, Inc.
Distinctive Apparel for Women
200 Datura Street at Narcissus
West Palm Beach, Fla.
OLA D. McDONALD—GLADYS W. FRIED

THE RIGGLE SHOP
315 Clematis Street Phone 6051
Complete ladies' accessory shop and sport dresses
OUR MOTTO
Style—Service—Quality

PALM BEACH MATHER CO.
Furniture — Refrigerators
Florence Ranges
Radios
119 So. Poinsettia Ave. Tel. 6254
West Palm Beach, Fla.

Universal Appliances
Complete Line
We Sell G. E. Mazda Lamps
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

Dorothy Stewart Fashions
LINGERIE
MILLINERY
SMART FROCKS
EXCLUSIVE EVENING WEAR
Dorothy Stewart 214 So. Olive Ave.
Marie C. Huttemeyer West Palm Beach

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

WINTER PARK

Dine at
The "Marmalade"
at WINTER PARK
A place of distinction

SEE NEXT PAGE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 5671
W. A. Hall & M. Gehr.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A paint for the WEATHER and WEARER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
99 BROAD N. W. WA. 8789

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

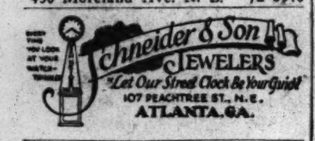
J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store for Women

Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

EAGER & SIMPSON
CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

DO YOU KNOW?
That it is cheaper to have your Rats, Roaches etc., exterminated by us than to keep them.
Let us explain our Methods.
No Obligations. Reasonable Rates.
F. A. YORK, Distributor
ROSE EXTERMINATOR CO.
27 PEACHTREE ARCADE Wa 8243

For Fine Foods
at Economical Prices Call Us
Echols & Lyle, Inc.
818 N. Highland Ave He 0344
1399 N. Highland Ave. Ve 3516
430 Moreland Ave. N. E. Ja 0546



Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
HENRY SOBELSON, Prop.
220 Peachtree Street

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 883 PEACHTREE STREET

Insurance and Annuities
Inquiries invited—
no obligation
Charles E. Shepard
The Equitable Life Assur. Society of U. S.
2020 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg Walnut 3793

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at
Sears
and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

Snow's LAUNDRY DYEING
BEST CLEANING
Phone 6000
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

Collins Baking Co.
Bread and Cakes
205 Cotton Ave. Phone 4900

S. L. ORR COMPANY
JEWELERS
Hotel Dempsey Building

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 Vineville Ave.
Prompt Delivery

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS
DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 3-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

RADIO REPAIR SERVICE
147 Whitaker St. Dial 7565

MASON, Inc.
Lithographers
Stationers—Printers
18 West Bryan Street

Woco Pep
Tiolene Motor Oil
COLONIAL OIL CO.
SAVANNAH, GA.
Serving the Coastal Empire

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Sanitary LAUNDRY INC.
ZORIC CLEANING
Phone 2-2176

BILTMORE
DAIRY FARM
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. F. W. Christian
L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our Hand Work Department Cares for Your Party Needs.
DIAL 3-5191

European Local Classified

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

VOLUME III, "The Art of Singing," by E. Delle Sedie. Text in three languages, French, Italian, English. Apply Palmer, c/o Mrs. Young, Hill House, Milford, Nr. Godalming, Surrey, England.

LINGERIE

PARIS VICINITY — Madame LEFAUX, 14 route de Croissy, Le-Pecq (S. & O.). Lingerie ready made and to order; moderate prices. Visits clients homes. Tel. St. Germain 466.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.A.E.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings,
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

POST WANTED

MARRIED man, 35 years, seeks position as inspector; office trained. P. Eliasson, Hyskenstrade 3, 4 Sal. Palae. 9020.

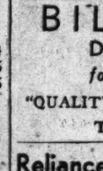
TEACHERS

ENGLISH LESSONS—Special business courses; translations. MRS. VOLLMER, Waldstätterhof, Lucerne, Switzerland.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

BONEFAAS
Batavia-Bandoeng



KLOOSTERLINNEN
sterk en koel
HOUSEHOLD LINEN

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

Jeg har faaet nyt Skoletoj

Smith & Nielsen
Købmagergade 22, første Sal.
Boys' Outfitters

Dressmaking Establishment for Dresses and Blouses
Fru ANNA MALBERG
Niels Hemmingsensgade 3, II
Byen 2801 t.

FRANCE

PARIS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Anjou 20-67
9 A. M.-5:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamps
Tel. Passy 35-84
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

FRANCE

PARIS (Continued)

MADAME COURROS
100 Boulevard Beaumarchais
Cleaners and Dyers
Invisible mending: clothes and stockings

"Say It With Flowers"
BERNARD
FLORIST
128 rue de Longchamp
Deliveries to All Parts
Tel: Passy 08-91

The Stoefler Shoe
15, avenue Mac-Mahon (Etoile)

HOLLAND

HAARLEM

Book Service
H. DE VRIES
Any Book — Any Magazine — Anywhere
JACOBIJNESTRAAT 3
Ged. Oude Gracht 21.

OOSTERBEEK
Near Arnhem
OOSTERBEEK-HOOG
Annastraat 1, near ARNHEM
PENSION FRISIA
Open all the year round. Central heating, running water. Garden. Close to trams and woods. Reasonable terms.

THE HAGUE

From a Friend in Holland
George Hogerwaard
Kunstschilder
Portretten—Bloemen
Stillevens
3 Zwanenlaan - den Haag Tel. 390555
ARTIST

Coop Society
"EIGEN HULP"
Noordwal 107 's-Gravenhage
Telefoon 33.41.50 (3 Lijnen)
Aardappelen en Wales Antraciet bestellen
"Eigen Hulp" bellen. 33.41.50
Potatoes and Welsh Anthracite

House for Sale—Te Koop
Klein Heerenhuis, 8 Kamers, Badkamer, leuke tuin, centraal gelegen. Naby.
VREDESPALEIS
Inl.: Roodborstlaan 13, den Haag

MRS. L. Bekker FLORIST
GR. HEYDOORNSTRAAT 113
Hoek Valeriusstraat Tel. 211808

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradstraat 7 and 9
Tel. 324726 b. G. P. 204644

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smits
Dennis Schoonwerk, Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Vlugtlaan 2
Tel. 324726 b. G. P. 204644

Princessegracht 11
St.-Nicolaas Geschenken
Tel. 11 21 76
(3 lijnen)
GIFTS

KERST GESCHENKEN
Welnaah Stollen, Kerstbrood, Kerstkransen (Banket), Kerststaven.
GEBR. den Blauwen
Lübeckstraat 35 Tel: 337436 den Haag
(PASTRY COOKS)

NORWAY

OSLO

JULIE ØSTBYE
N. Slottsgate 17
FLOWERS
Sent to All Parts of the World
Tel. 23432 Telegrams "Ceres"

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
Rya and Flossa Rugs
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69,
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö: Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg:
Centrum, Kungsgatan 61-65

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments — there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wandering—there is the Precosa department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass, pottery, and handwoven textiles.
PUB
PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72-78-Stockholm

Lagerson's SHOE STORE
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

CONSUL SVEN M. LAGERBERG
(Law office for overseas Swedes)
25 Västavägen, Stockholm Tel. 43 48 0

A. B. Linus Gustafsson
GROCERIES
St. Paulsgatan 31 Tel. 414143

MIMOSA
Florists
NORRLANDSGATAN 3
Recommend their artistic floral work.
Tel. 117092

EDUARD RASCH
Interior Decorator
Regeringsg. 77 Tel. 206756
Helps you make your HOME BEAUTIFUL

HIGH-CLASS PERMANENT WAVING
MALMS
DAMFRISERING
HAIR DYEING
Nybrogatan 37 II. Tel. 677468 Tempos Hus

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM (Continued)

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSER
Schellsgatan 18. Tel. 507413

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

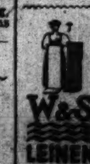
M. LOSCHER-GLOOR
GRABEN 28
SEIDEN-UND WOLLSTOFFE
Silk and Woollen Materials

BADEN

Zum Jupiter
Badstrasse 29
Tel. 22.466
Maire-Suter
SPEZIALGESCHÄFT
für feine Stahlwaren und versilberte Bestecke
Schleiferei Reparaturen
(Fine Steelware)

Karl Hoffmann's Erben
Elektrische Beleuchtungskörper und Apparate, moderne Lampenschirme
Mellingerstrasse 4. Tel. 23.446 (LAMPS)

BASEL



BEST LINEN
for Bed, Table and Kitchen.
W&S LEINEN AUSSTEUERN
famous for 300 years
Inspection and Comparison invited

Siegrist
The Best in Quality
BASEL

SPIRA
ZURICH Bleicherweg 37 BASEL Freiestrasse 40
Specialists in first-class SILK and WOOLLEN MATERIALS

FRIEDA SCHNEIDER
Droguerie z. Sternenberg
Drug Store
Greifengasse 8. Tel. 26.981

MALER GESCHÄFT
F. BOLLIGER-FAUST
Untere Heuberg 12. Tel. 25.982

LYDIA SCHARZ
Corsetière
DARFÜSSERPLATZ 21.
Tel. 44.[illegible]

Aug. Grässlin-Duby
WALLSTRASSE 9 Tel. 25.326
(Upholstered Furniture)

GEBR. RENAUD
Comestibles
Steinenberg 12, BASEL Tel. 32770
(Provisions)

E. KÜMMERLI
Elektrische Anlagen
Tellstrasse 1, Basel.
(ELECTRICIAN)

PAPETERIE
Schwestern Eckenstein
Güterstrasse 244
(Stationery)

BERNE

Orient
Tea Room
M. Michel, Gurtengasse 4. Tel. 20904
Open from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m.
1 minute from the Station.

TÜRLER
Bern Marktgasse 27
Zurich Paradeplatz
TRUSTEE OFFICE
Management of Estates
Certified Accountant
Conscientious attention guaranteed
First class banking and trade references.
Bernische Treuhand A. G.
Société Fiduciaire Bernoise S. A.
Marktgasse 46, Berne.

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

UHREN
WATCHES, JEWELRY
REPAIR SERVICE
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

GAFFNER & CIE
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine
Meltonian Cream for Good Shoes
Shoes made to measure
E. SCHULZE-KRÖPFLI
All repairs at moderate prices
Wallgasse 6.
Tel. 32.630

CONFISERIE RYSER
Confectionery
SPITALGASSE 29
Berner Haselnusskuchen
Biscomes de Berne

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

Modern
House and Kitchen Utensils
Basket Furniture, Hardware, Skates, Sledges, Skis and other sports Articles at moderate prices at
CHRISTEN
MARKTGASSE 23

OSWALD BERGER
Au Départ
Berne, Spitalgasse 33
The House for Fine Leather Goods and Travelling Requisites.
Repairs.

Our Real
BISCOMES DE BERNE
(Haselnusskuchen)
Confiserie Tea Room
E. WENGER
Bahnhofplatz 5

Wollenhof
Unterwäsche Strickwaren
Handarbeiten Strümpfe
Kindersachen Wolle
Knitted Goods, etc.
Parfumerie - Toilettenartikel
Nährpräparate - Kinderpflegeartikel
(Perfumery - Toilet Articles)

A. RUOF
Bijouterie - Orfèvrerie - Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN
Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.965

Dampfbügelanstalt
KIRCHENFELD
Thunstr. 4. Tel. 22.673
Repairs, Chemical Cleaning and Dyeing
Abholen und Abliefern kostenlos.
Prompte Bedienung.

Silks Velvets Neckties
for Street, Afternoon and Dinner Wear
Leiden Jucker
on Theaterplatz, Bern

E. Frieden
Bahnhofplatz 7
WOOD-CARVINGS
CUCKOO CLOCKS
IVORY CARVINGS
Leder-Artikel
Bijouterie

Christmas Biscuits
Jenzer
Amthausgasse 1
Tel. 33.548

Buchler
KRAMGASSE 71
Shoes for everybody in the family

BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes, and Shoes for difficult feet
Spezialität Prothes

MISS BIGLER
Teaches English
Tel. 35.252 42 Bubenbergstr. 42

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
Marktgasse 14
Bern's stationery shop
Fountain pens, visiting cards.

K. RIESTERER
KRAMGASSE 30
Specialty for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes. Repairs.

PPP Radio
KRAMGASSE 54
TEL. 21.533
GROCERY SHOP
E. STUCKI-RICKLI
Taveiweg 38
Kolonialwaren Conserven
WERNLI BISCUITS

Flowershop
MINA LERGIER
Ryffligässchen 8. Tel. 23.405

SCHAERER & CIE
MARKTGASSE 63
BESTECKE und TAFELGERÄTE
(Knives, Forks and Spoons)

Bricelets Vaudois
WWE. RIS-GERBER
Bern
BISCUITS

Wäscherei Steiner
Ralligweg 2. Tel. 33.033
(LAUNDRY)

FLOWER SHOP
Frau C. Bally
Bärenplatz 9 Tel. 27.627

Send it to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

SWITZERLAND

BIEL

Stoffe und Konfektion
DRAPERY STORE
Maurice Hess
BIEL · NIDAUGASSE

H. STIRNEMANN
VORM. BECK & CO.
23 Kanalgasse Tel. 47.36
Grosse Auswahl in schönen Fruchtkörben und in verschiedenen Preislagen.
Prompte Domizillieferungen
(GREENGROCER)

Salon Astrid
Coiffeur pour DAMES
Soins Beauté

MODES ANNELISE
51 Centralplatz, First Floor
Tel. 43.09
(MILLINER)

Singing, Piano and Harmonium Lessons
MARIA RYF
Erlach 9/Biegno

Gemälde Ausstellung
Rosalie Häuni
PRIVATUNTERRICHT
Neue Bahnhofstrasse 3
(Painting Exhibition)

Molkerei
O. SCHWAB
Erstklassige Butter und Käse
48 ZENTRALSTRASSE Tel. 34.53
(DAIRY)

GUTE SCHUHE
SCHÖNE SCHUHE
dann
SCHMID A. G.
28 Nidaugasse—Shoes

Confiserie Patisserie
Ernest Schindler
Empfiehlt seine Weihnachts und Neujahrsspecialitäten
NIDAUGASSE Tel. 27.72
(Confectioner)

EFFRETIKON
kt. Zurich

CORRODI & GEHRING
Tuch und Massgeschäft
Sämtliche Bekleidungsartikel für Herren und Damen, eigene Herrenschneiderei im Hause.
(Materials and Tailor-mades)

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
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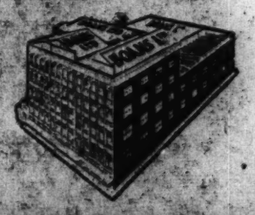

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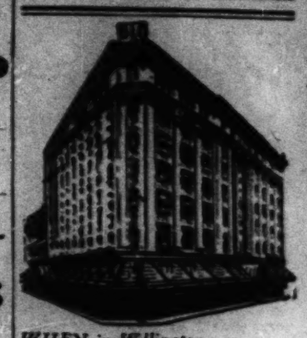

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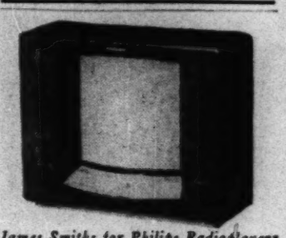

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vacations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

A New Power-Young Romance

The Awful Truth (Columbia)—Irene Dunne in her second comedy appearance, as the wife who seeks a divorce from her gaily impertinent husband (Cary Grant) and then finds out that she loves him after all. Subtle double entendre combines with slapstick in what many will consider one of the funniest comedies of the season. Ralph Bellamy, Cecil Cunningham.—Adults and mature young people.

Danger Patrol (RKO) — Occupational drama which derives a good deal of violent excitement from its subject, the transporting of nitroglycerine. This appears to be an exceedingly hazardous means of earning a livelihood, and Director Lew Landers has sustained the mood of tension and uncertainty. Sally Eilers, John Beal, Harry Carey, Lee Patrick, Edward Gargan.—Adults and mature young people.

First Lady (Warner Bros.)—In its movie adaptation, the crisply satirical backstage Washington comedy by George S. Kaufman and Katharine Dayton is rather like a new straw sailor after a heavy April shower. Verree Teasdale, Walter Connolly and a few others demonstrate how this sort of thing should be played but Kay Francis, for all her Orry-Kelly finery, doesn't catch the idea. There are of course amusing moments. Preston Foster, Anita Louise, Victor Jory, Marjorie Gateson, Louise Fazenda.—Adults and young people.

The Great Garrick (Warner Bros.)—An amusing fiction of the manner in which a famous actor turned the tables on some practical jokers from the Comédie-Française who sought to humiliate him. Ernst Vajda wrote the diverting script and James Whale directed it. Brian Aherne, Olivia de Havilland, Edward Everett Horton, Melville Cooper, Lionel Atwill, Luis Alberni.—Adults and young people.

The Hurricane (United Artists)—Samuel Goldwyn's technicians produce a hurtling about of elements not soon to be forgotten to climax the story of French justice versus Polynesian simplicity and independence. It is a good romantic tale and the hurricane sequences reach the peak of Hollywood trickery. Thomas Mitchell, Raymond Massey, Jon Hall, Dorothy Lamour, C. Aubrey Smith, Mary Astor.—Adults and young people.

Partners in Crime (Paramount)—There is nothing super or pretentious about the efforts of Roscoe Karns and Lynne Overman to trip up the blackmailers and drive out the political spoilers of their town, but—as often happens—the results furnish an agreeable way of passing an hour or so.—Adults and young people.

Quick Money (RKO)—Fred Stone in one of his characteristic roles as the honest mayor who flouts the shady financiers singlehanded. Moderately entertaining comedy Berton Churchill, Sherwood Bailey, Fuzzy Knight.—Adults and young people.

Second Honeymoon (20th-Fox)—And the third comedy romance of Tyrone Power and Loretta Young. Having divorced Tyrone, Loretta finds that he was far preferable to her new husband. So she divorces No. 2 and goes back to No. 1. Story, which is quite amusing, passes in a world of chartered planes, yachts and Miami mansions and is utterly inconsequential. Stuart Erwin, Claire Trevor, Marjorie Weaver, J. Edward Bromberg.—Adults.

Stage Door (RKO)—Unquestionably one of the finest pictures of the year. Gregory La Cava seems to have lifted his cast out of play-acting and into life. Title was taken from the Ferber-Kaufman play but almost everything else about the story is new. It records comedies and tragedies in a New York theatrical boarding house for women, known as the Footlights Club. Katharine Hepburn, Ginger Rogers and Andrea Leeds give magnificent performances and the rest of the cast is splendid. Adolph Menjou, Gail Patrick, Constance Collier, Lucille Ball.—Adults and young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Heidi," "Tales From the Vienna Woods," "100 Men and a Girl," "Life Begins in College," "Music for Madame," "Thin Ice," "Firefly," "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Wings of the Morning," "Lloyds of London," "Captains Courageous," "Day at the Races."

Adults and Young People: "Dark Journey," "It's Love I'm After," "Mayerling" (mature), "Lancer Spy," "Victoria the Great," "Merry-Go-Round of 1938," "Dead End" (mature), "They Won't Forget" (mature), "Forever Yours," "There Goes the Groom," "Vogues of 1938," "Under Western Eyes," "The Life of Emile Zola," "Souls at Sea," "Spanish Earth."

Adults Only: "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris," "Masquerade in Vienna."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Christmas Wreaths

A man who had been active in the business world became incapacitated, and this is one of the ways in which he has added to his income:

On trips to the mountains he has gathered pine cones of different sizes. He uses a circular frame, made of heavy wire mesh. He fastens copper wire to the cone; then he runs the wire through the frame, and fastens it onto the lower side of the frame. After placing the large cones, he fills in the spaces with small cones, eucalyptus buds and everlasting flowers. When it is completed, he sprays the wreath with white paint. After applying the final coat, he sprinkles powdered metallics (which come in silver, gold, red and green, etc.) lightly over all.

These wreaths sell readily during the holiday season. Mrs. Ida Mac P. A., Beverly Hills, Calif.

What They Say

Are You a Middle-Brow?

"A true, a sound, a social culture must be middle-brow."—G. M. Young.

The Busy Minority

"The peace, freedom, and security of 90 per cent of the population of the world are being jeopardized by the remaining 10 per cent."—President Roosevelt.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

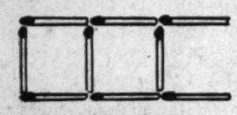
["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Saturday's cryptogram is without hints, although the short words should be a help in decoding the longer ones:

JKLNMOMPL — KQJ RKSTL MU VMWT UMWNXKYMZ UMW KQJ JZOXWPJNJZK MU AMBXCSOXWL, UMW KQJ SZTJWRKXZTYZP MU VMWTR, XZT XR XZ XYT KM BMWWJBK RDJOOYZP.

Fun With Matches

Try re-arranging the 9 matches as shown below to form 3 squares. No matches are to be crossed, or broken, and the ends are to be joined properly:



Letter Changing

This is shared by a Chicago reader. Following the usual rules, try changing FUEL to HEAT in 4 moves.—A winter's task!

What Is the Number?

The difference between 2-3 of a certain number and 2-5 of it is 16. What is the number?

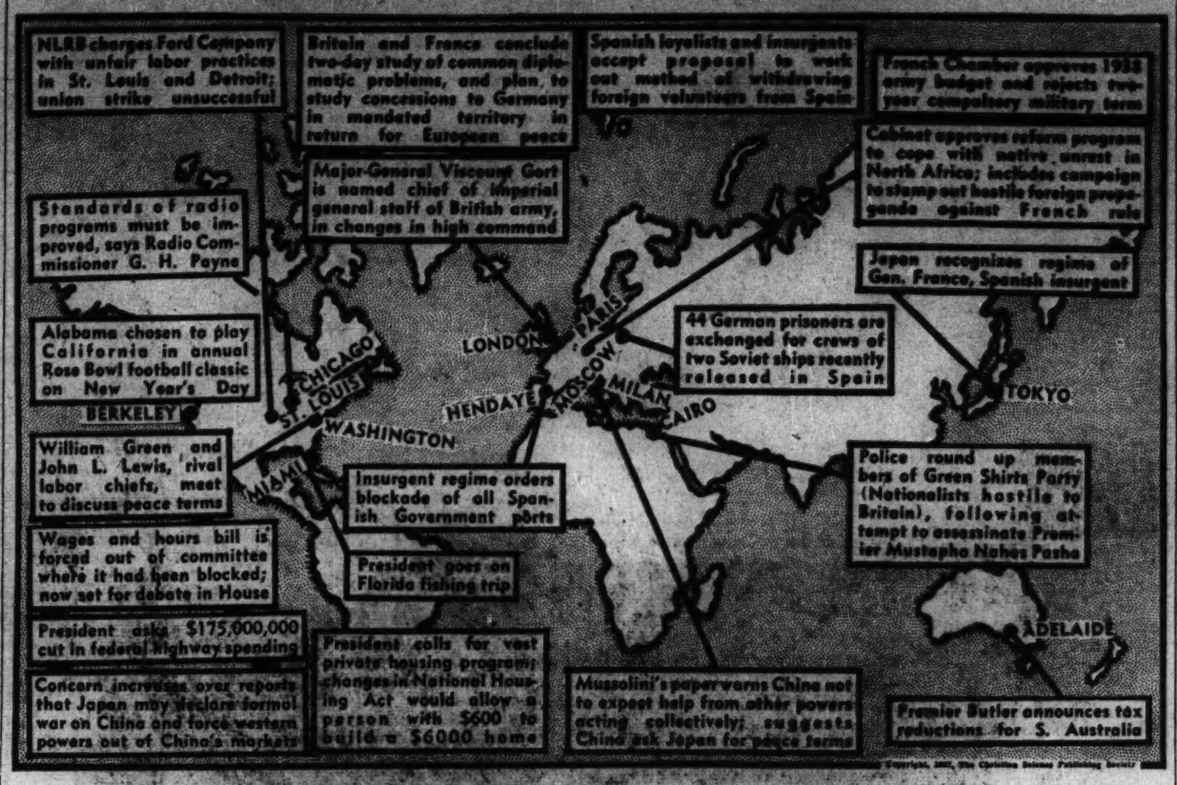
Children's Books

Try matching the names of the children's books listed today. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Robinson	Brinker	
2	Tom	Warner	
3	Oliver	Crusoe	/
4	Treasure	Progress	
5	Silas	Sawyer	
6	Little	Babies	
7	Uncle	Women	
8	Hans	Remus	
9	Pilgrim's	Island	
10	Water	Twist	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance


NLRB charges Ford Company with unfair labor practices in St. Louis and Detroit; union strike unsuccessful
Britain and France conclude two-day study of common diplomatic problems, and plan to study concessions to Germany in mandated territory in return for European peace
Spanish loyalists and insurgents accept proposal to work out method of withdrawing foreign volunteers from Spain
French Chamber approves 1938 army budget and rejects two-year compulsory military term
Cabinet approves reform program to cope with native unrest in North Africa; includes campaign to stamp out hostile foreign propaganda against French rule
Japan recognizes regime of Gen. Franco, Spanish insurgent
Major-General Viscount Gort is named chief of imperial general staff of British army, in changes in high command
Standards of radio programs must be improved, says Radio Commissioner G. H. Payne
Alabama chosen to play California in annual Rose Bowl football classic on New Year's Day
44 German prisoners are exchanged for crews of two Soviet ships recently released in Spain
William Green and John L. Lewis, rival labor chiefs, meet to discuss peace terms
Insurgent regime orders blockade of all Spanish Government ports
Police round up members of Green Shirts Party (Nationalists hostile to Britain), following attempt to assassinate Premier Mustapha Nahas Pasha
Wages and hours bill is forced out of committee where it had been blocked; now set for debate in House
President goes on Florida fishing trip
President asks $175,000,000 cut in federal highway spending
President calls for vast private housing program; changes in National Housing Act would allow a person with $600 to build a $6000 home
Concern increases over reports that Japan may declare formal war on China and force western powers out of China's markets
Mussolini's paper warns China not to expect help from other powers acting collectively; suggests China ask Japan for peace terms
Premier Butler announces tax reductions for S. Australia
LONDON
PARIS
MOSCOW
MILAN
CAIRO
TOKYO
CHICAGO
ST. LOUIS
WASHINGTON
BERKELEY
MIAMI
HENDAYE
ADELAIDE

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Anecdote

Carey's Business

William Carey, "founder of modern missions," began his career as pastor of a small church in Moulton, England, supplementing his meager salary by following the trade of shoemaker.

Upon a wall of his shop he hung a map of the world, and as he worked at his last he would lift his eyes at intervals to ask questions about far-away countries and meditate upon the needs of their people. The idle moments between jobs Carey employed in studying the reports of explorers and reading the stories of early missionaries.

One day a friend took the good cobbler to task for spending so much time studying the missionary needs of the world, to the apparent expense of his trade.

"I would remind you," Carey replied, "that my business is to extend the Kingdom of God. I only cobble shoes to pay expenses."

Quotation for Today

WE WERE put here to do what service we can, for honor and not for hire. . . . The soul of piety was killed long ago by that idea of reward.—R. L. Stevenson.

In Lighter Vein

Help the Example

Mummy had decided it was time to persuade little Monica to go to bed. "Be good, like the chickens," she said. "D'you see, they are going to bed quite early."

"Yes," replied Monica, "but the mummy hen goes at the same time as they do."—Gazette de Hongrie.

The Life of a Poet

"A little more patience, Miss Johnson! The day will come when people stopping at your door will say: 'Here lived the poet Smith . . .'"

"Is that so? If you don't pay the rent right now, they will say it tomorrow!"—De Telegraaf, Amsterdam.

Confirmation Needed

"You are the most wonderful girl in the world. You are the object of my life, the hope of my hope, my inspiration and my ambition. I would fight dragons, conquer the world for you. I would give my life for you. Will you be mine?"

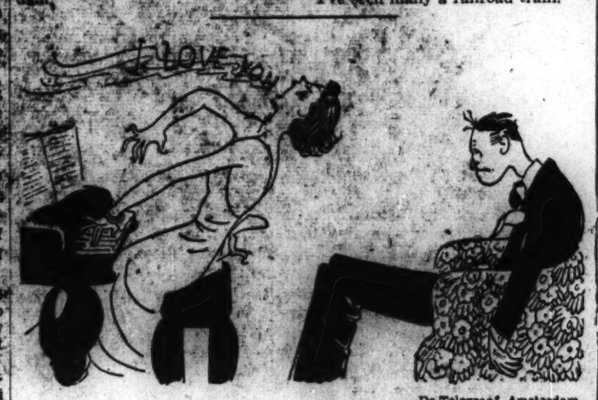
"Oh, Tommy, do you really like me?"—London Evening News.

Nothing New to Him

The president of a large transportation company was being escorted through a new high school building.

"Would you be interested in seeing a calisthenic exercise?" inquired the principal, halting before the door leading to the gymnasium.

"No, thanks," answered the guest, "I've seen many a railroad train."



De Telegraaf, Amsterdam

"If you really love me, don't sing it!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Her Best

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

White Rock, B. C.

Mr. and Mrs. L—— were in their garden when a man wearing the uniform of the Unemployed Camp stopped to admire the flowers. Though his conditions gave him a self-conscious look of inferiority, he showed distinctly that he had known better days.

After a brief conversation, Mr. L—— asked him in for a warm drink. When Mrs. L—— went into the kitchen to prepare it, she took her everyday cups from the hooks, and then paused. Something told her that she was using these because she, too, held the thought of inferiority for him.

"If he were not in that uniform," she mused, "I should have, as a matter of course, used my good china."

So replacing the ordinary cups, she selected some of her best from the china cabinet, giving the stranger a particularly choice one.

After he had finished his drink, he held the cup for some time, looking at it appreciatively. "It's been a long time," he said, "since I drank from a cup like that. It takes me back. . . ."

In his thanks there was something that told her that she had contributed something more than a warm drink. By giving from her best she had, in a measure, restored his self-respect.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Affirm—*A-furm'* (a clipped-short, u as in urn).

To affirm something involves much more than the mere saying or stating something; for the word came to us from the Old French *a'fermer*, "to fix, secure," based on Latin *firmus*, "firm." When we affirm something, then, we assert strongly or positively; we tell with confidence and maintain as true. The word is opposed to "deny"—which see.

Alienate—Only three syllables, *ale'-yen-ate*.

This word, derived from Latin *alius*, "another," denotes a turning to another, or a transfer, as of property, affections, or ideas. There is always an object—"another"—on whom, according to the derivation, the property, affections, or ideas are conferred.

In this respect, "alienate" differs from "estrange" and "separate"; for while these latter indicate a withdrawal, they do not imply a turning to someone, or something, else. One who cannot be alienated has a steadfast trust; he is too strong to be diverted.

Antidote—*An'-tih-dote*.

This word came to us from the Greek *antidotos*, "given as a remedy," compounded of *anti*, "against," and *dotos*, "given"—closely allied to *dosis*, "a giving, or portion prescribed," from which we derived "dose."

As a noun our word designates a remedy designed to counteract an ill effect something else has produced; and as a verb it means "to neutralize by giving or taking an antidote."

Appellation — *Ap-eh-lay'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

This word, derived from Latin *appelare*, "to address, call upon," is applied to the act of calling by name, or to the name or title by which a person or thing is called or known.

Arrogance — *Ar'-o-ganse* (first *a* short as in *at*, *o* as in obey, second *a* clipped-short).

To arrogate (Latin *arrogare*, "to ask or claim for oneself") implies taking to oneself; but it does not, like "appropriate" or "usurp," suggest the taking from another. Distinctions, honors, titles, rights, privileges, etc., may be arrogated.

Arrogance signifies either the act of arrogating or the disposition to arrogate. One displays this quality when taking upon oneself to be above others; it is usually used in a bad sense, closely allied with insolent pride and haughtiness.

Believed (John 4:50)—Renders Greek *pisteuo*, "to have faith," from *pistis*, "persuasion, conviction."

Capernaum — *Ka-pur'-nay-um*; not *Ka-purn'-yum*.

Contrast—The noun is accented on the first syllable, the verb on the second ("It *con-trasts*' strikingly . . .").

Things are contrasted which are set side by side to emphasize their differences. We compare (Latin *cum*, "together," and *par*, "equal") two things to find out their characteristics; and if we find that they differ, we contrast (Latin *contra*, "against," and *stare*, "to stand") them to accentuate their unlikenesses.

Deny—*De-ni'*.

To deny (Latin *de*, "fully," and *negare*, "to say no") is literally "to say no to fully"; and we are within our rights in using the word in the sense of "to reject entirely as a false conception; to assert one's absolute disbelief in the power, reality, or attraction of." With this in mind, we may remind ourselves that one of the first steps in overcoming a bad habit is to deny its alleged power to produce real satisfaction.

Dissipate—*Dis'-ih-pate*.

That which is dissipated (Latin *dis*, "apart," and *spiare*, "throw, scatter") is literally wasted by throwing away in all directions. The sunshine may dissipate a fog; a storm may dissipate a herd of cattle; the truth about a situation dissipates all doubts.

Note that the verb is used intransitively in the sense of "to disappear" ("his fears dissipated"); also, "to be extravagant, wasteful, dissolute" ("he dissipated periodically").

Divest—Long *i*; *di-vest'*.

Entity, nonentity — *En'-tih-tih*; *non-en'-tih-tih*.

"Entity" is derived from the Late Latin *ens* (*entis* in the genitive), "a thing, a being," formed as if it were the present participle of *esse*, "to be." An entity, therefore, has real being, real existence, real substance. It *is*, and continues everlastingly to *be*.

The Latin prefix *non-* imparts to "nonentity" the meaning of "not an entity, not a existence, not a substance."

Ephraim—*E'-fray-im*.

Immutably—*Ih-mu'-ta-blih*.

Whatever is immutable (Latin *in*, "not," and *mutare*, "to change") is not capable of change. It endures as it is forever.

"Changelessly" is a common synonym for "immutably," but the two adverbs differ in this: The first is applied to that which does not change; the second to that which cannot change.

Meet, met—Note that "meet" suggests reciprocal action or movement toward a common point by two or more parties. A person cannot be met who does not arise and make an effort. A mutual approach is necessary.

Messiah—Not *Me-si'-a*; not *Meh-zi'-ya*; sound it *Meh-si'-a* (*e* clipped-short, *i* long, *a* as in sofa).

Miasma—*Mi-az'-ma* (*i* long, first *a* short, second as in sofa).

The word comes to us without change from the Greek word meaning "pollution, stain." Noxious emanations from putrefying matter, as well as the air itself defiled by such, are classified as miasma.

Peniel—Preferably *Pe-ni'-el*.

Preserve—*Pre-zurv'*.

As indicated by the Latin roots *prae*, "before," and *servare*, "to keep," that which is preserved is "kept as it was before"—that is, maintained in its original state. A Sunday School pupil saw something in the word when she defined it as "keeping a thing just as good as it was in the beginning."

Resources—Accent on the second syllable.

Travaileth—*Trav'-ale-eth* (first *a* and the *e* short, second *a* long).

Tribulation — *Trib-u-lay'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable).

The ancient Roman husbandman used to drag a *tribulum* (a heavy sledge studded with rough teeth) over his threshing floor, separating the chaff from the wheat. An early Christian writer saw the significant lesson, and began using *tribulatio* to indicate the threshing process by which the chaff of materiality is removed from mankind, leaving only the clean grain of character.

Hence, our "tribulation," while it may seem severe, is really a purifying process, and therefore an occasion for rejoicing.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Questions on the Monitor

During the recent "I. Q. Tests" and "Ask Me Another" question fads, we evolved an interesting question game. Our hostess took a current issue of The Christian Science Monitor beforehand, and made up a list of 25 questions calling for short answers. We were then permitted five minutes to glance through the copy of the Monitor. Then the Monitor was put away and we received sheets of paper and pencils.

Our hostess called off a question and we were given 30 seconds in which to jot down our answer. At the end, the questions were graded. Four points were given for each correct answer.—Anne G., Philadelphia.

Brevities

St. Louis-Star-Times: If the average lawyer is intelligent, why does he try to cross-examine a woman witness?

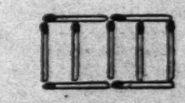
Los Angeles Times: Agents for the big circuses, now combing the land for freaks, wish to get in touch with any voter whose support was won by a loud-speaker truck.

Montreal Star: A gossip is one who talks to you about others; a bore is one who talks to you about himself; and a brilliant conversationalist is one who talks to you about yourself.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Etymology—The study of word formation for the enlargement of vocabulary, for the understanding of words, and as an aid to correct spelling.

Fun With Matches:



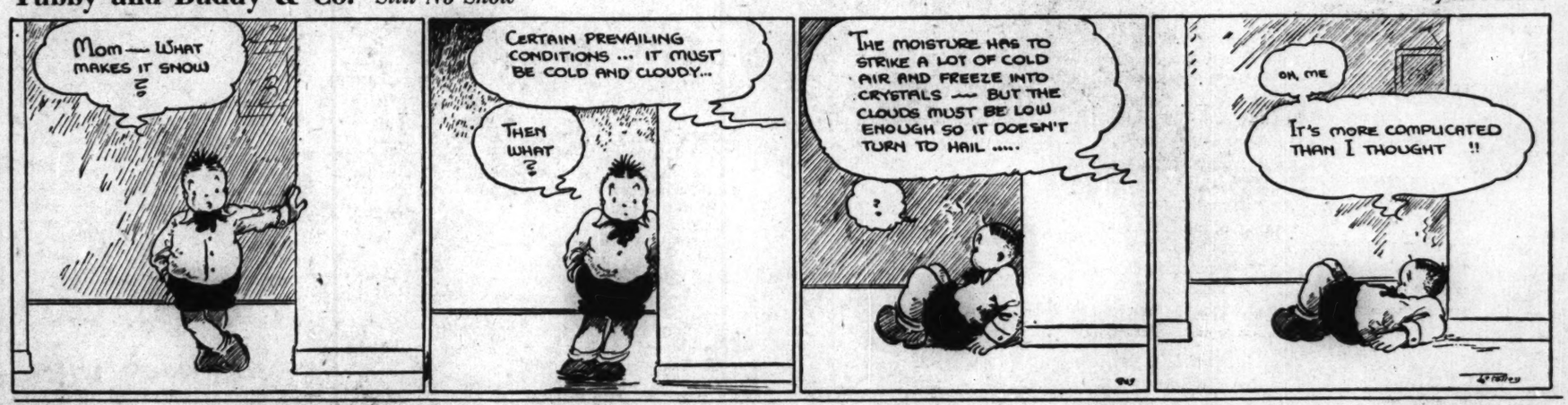
Letter Changing: Fuel, feel, heel, heal, heat.

What Is the Number?: 60.

Children's Books: Robinson Crusoe; Tom Sawyer; Oliver Twist; Treasure Island; Silas Marner; Little Women; Uncle Remus; Hans Brinker; Pilgrim's Progress; Water Babies.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Still No Snow*

By Le Pelley


Mom — What makes it snow
Certain prevailing conditions ... it must be cold and cloudy...
Then what?
The moisture has to strike a lot of cold air and freeze into crystals — but the clouds must be low enough so it doesn't turn to hail .....
?
Oh, me
It's more complicated than I thought !!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles Gives a Pep Talk*

By The Hagers

Said Pat to Mat, "I guess we're through, For now we have no work to do."
"Of willing hearts and hands," said I, "You have a generous supply,
And these are always in demand. The thing to do is to expand.
Shine up your hammer, saw, and square, And for a busy time prepare!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Basis for a Utilities Peace

FOR immediate action to encourage American business a firm peace between the Roosevelt Administration and the public utilities holds more practical possibilities than most of the stimulants, legislative or industrial, that have been proposed. Even a good working truce might open the way to the early investment of hundreds of millions of dollars for construction that has been held up by conflict and uncertainty.

The President and Wendell L. Willkie, president of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, did not arrive at a complete understanding in their recent White House conference, but definite progress was made. It is now disclosed that the terms of the memorandum Mr. Willkie left at the White House offer a hopeful meeting ground.

In brief, they are:

1. Accept the President's "prudent investment" valuation as a base for rates.
2. Eliminate "write-ups" of utility values reported by Federal Trade Commission.
3. Accept regulations in Public Utility Act of 1935 except "death sentence" clause applying to "parent" holding company.
4. TVA and other government competition to be on true "yardstick" basis with same accounting methods as are demanded of private companies.
5. Clear delimitation of territory between federal and private power enterprises to stop duplication of facilities.
6. Municipal purchases of private plants to be without federal aid and at prices fixed by a fair tribunal.
7. Disputed questions to be settled in so far as possible by adjudication of Federal Power Commission.

Mr. Willkie does not assume to speak for the entire public utilities industry. Nor can Mr. Roosevelt speak for Congress. Yet full agreement between them would doubtless be enough to start the expenditure of the $3,500,000,000 the utilities are ready to spend in the coming year on delayed and normal new construction.

From the standpoint of the companies the first three points in the Willkie program are definite and important concessions. In the third point the "death sentence" would still apply to the many layers of holding companies which have often been inserted between the operating company and the top of the pyramid. It would leave one "parent" holding company, but that arrangement has some advantages and is not open to the abuse by which a small interest in the top of a pyramid gives control of many subsidiary companies. This appears a reasonable basis for regulation and worth genuine trial.

Points one and two, covering the basic conflict over valuations, represent concessions all the power companies may not care to make. But if widely accepted would remove the greatest cause of controversy. There would doubtless be disputes about what constitutes "prudent investment" in given cases yet it should be open to fair determination, and abandonment of the reproduction theory of valuation would leave much less ground for high rates.

Points four, five and six set forth conditions the utilities would like the Government to fulfill. They are conditions which most unbiased students of the question would call reasonable. They would give private enterprise assurance without which it can hardly be expected to make many new investments. And point seven shows a willingness to submit disputes to a federal board which is by no means dominated by the utility companies.

These terms should be used as the basis for a firm peace. Peace between the Government and the great public utility industry is needed, not only for immediate business revival but for the long-range good of America.

Civil Service—a Clear Choice

RARELY has the issue between spoils and the merit system in the United States been so clearly joined as at present in the Senate. On one hand there is the McKellar bill, a thoroughgoing spoils measure to place the 14,000 higher-class postmasters permanently under Senate control and limit their terms to four years. On the other hand is the Ramspeck bill, which would bring the postmasters under civil service and guarantee their protection during satisfactory performance of duties. Passage of the Ramspeck measure would mark a historic gain for the ideal of good government and a major break in the jam that has been impeding civil service reform.

A genuine opportunity is thus offered for a showdown on spoils. That the American people have this opportunity is largely due to an active pressure for civil service reform. Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming originally intended to challenge the McKellar bill with an amendment encompassing some features of civil service. It would have been essentially an unsatisfactory compromise, however. That he has apparently abandoned this amendment in favor of the more forthright Ramspeck bill may be credited to the sentiment that has been created in favor of the merit system.

Should the present showdown result in passage of the McKellar bill, the public will, at least, have an unprecedented opportunity to learn who the enemies of the merit system are. Such information would furnish the forces of civil service reform with rich material for an intensified campaign against despoilers of government service.

For years, demands for civil service reform have been put off with platform promises, with pseudo-civil service laws, with excuses about national emergency, and with reluctance of political parties to blanket into the government service members of another party. Such devices will be less available in the present situation. The Senators are confronted with an almost inescapable choice between an excessively bad spoils measure and a civil service bill.

Where There's Smoke—

EVIDENCE exists to substantiate the statements of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union that the political power, economic influence, and the renewed legal standing of the liquor traffic are being challenged by public opinion. It may be seen in numerous elections, in repetition of statistics at safety congresses and by public authorities which show an increase of accidents in which alcohol is a factor, and in the uneasy admissions of those engaged in the business that the liquor traffic is again arousing public antagonism.

Col. Jacob Ruppert, New York's brewer-sportsman, for instance, sounded a familiar note when he warned his fellow-brewers at their recent "diamond jubilee" convention that "if we fail to stand together for mutual protection we shall again be driven out of business." "Too often," he said, "anti-social conditions surround the sale of beer." These include gambling, vice, and unsavory political or criminal connections of which those within the industry have recently complained.

With remarkable unanimity, speakers at gatherings of brewers and leaders of the liquor industry have been voicing similar sentiments for months. At the meeting addressed by Colonel Ruppert, Wilford S. Alexander, director of the Federal Alcohol Administration, counseled against practices which have brought the brewing industry into disfavor, recalling that "practices of this type" played a large part in bringing about the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Recently Attorney General Margiotti of Pennsylvania told liquor dealers of his state to clean house if they would avert a return to prohibition, and New Jersey tavern keepers have adopted resolutions to do so.

Capt. W. H. Stayton, head of Repeal Associates, successor of the Association Against the Eighteenth Amendment, advises his wet clients that he is on the job keeping tab on "the insidious work the drys are doing," and working "to prevent the return of national prohibition." Even if a disinterested judge were to excuse this witness on the ground that it is to his interest to keep the brewers and their patrons frightened, he could not ignore the testimony of hundreds of communities which are voting out liquor each year.

Tolerance

"TO BE truly tolerant is not necessarily to be neutral . . . whoever pretends to be neutral in matters where justice is concerned fails to be impartial." The thought is Edmund Burke's.

To be "truly tolerant" in these days of contending ideologies, of differing systems of law, presents problems which must perplex the casuist. What should be the attitude of a self-governing country to one which denies individual rights and liberties to its citizens? The tolerant man may be in danger of appearing to condone injustice and wrong. Yet on the other hand, as Sir Brian Barttelot has recently pointed out, hatred of forms of government different from our own may hinder policies of appeasement. Hatred of Fascism, he suggests, may become a form of intellectual pride, and may spring partly from a failure to appreciate that "democracy requires a long apprenticeship," and that other countries may not have acquired the experience to fit them for it.

The question is by no means merely academic. Countries like the United States, Britain and France have to find a way of living with as little disharmony as possible side by side with countries like Germany, Italy and Russia. The first internal duty of a state is to make its law and administration conform to the ideals of its own people. The first external duty is to leave other states alone in working out their own system so long as they do not interfere with their neighbors.

But individuals are not bound by the same rules as governments. Every individual has the rights of a citizen of the world to endeavor to make his opinions prevail so long as he uses reasonable means to do so. It is of the essence of democracy to prevail by persuasion and the champion of liberty should not be required to be silent anywhere unless he stirs up strife. For individuals no hard and fast line can be drawn between the duty of conviction and the duty of toleration; but for governments the duty of toleration comes first. To admit any other rule would be to perpetuate the danger of war.

West Meets East

Book News of the Day

IN AN age which has seen the debunking of many accepted notions of the past, it is not surprising to find Kipling's much-quoted adage about East is East and West is West receiving its innocent reward. It is clear from Miss Freya Stark's BAGHDAD SKETCHES (London: John Murray. 12s. 6d.) that East and West have met, that they are still meeting, and will go on meeting.

She has a chapter which she calls "The Young Effendi and the Sentimental Traveller," in which she describes a conversation between herself and a "restless young effendi, neatly dressed, very full of opinions which have not given him much trouble to come by, and with manners whose off-hand curtness he has cultivated with care under the impression that this is the last thing in Western behavior. He, and the thousands like him in every Eastern city, are perhaps the most interesting people one can meet today, since they represent the immediate future."

* * *

Throughout her book Miss Stark is constantly interested in this fusion and clash of East and West. The fact that she is interested alone disproves her own description of herself as a sentimental traveler. Her book has a charming but unicloying flavor, a saltiness which is not bitter, and an argumentativeness which never puffs itself up. She went to live in Baghdad in 1931, learned Persian there, and wrote, in the first place for the Baghdad Times, the material which now forms this book.

* * *

Later she traveled. She tilts amusingly at that official nicety which governs the movements, in Iraq, of "ladies whether accompanied or unaccompanied." She has something of interest to say of almost anything she sees: the fasts of Ramadhan, the Nisibin Road, the Shrine of Kadhimain, various journeys into the desert; has an extremely interesting chapter on rivers and the conflict which, in arid countries at any rate, they have provoked for centuries; and is constantly alive to the whole transitional conflict, political and tribal, social and religious, moral and economic, going on about her.

She is always expert at re-creation of atmosphere, but never commits the prime fault of letting the scenery get in the way of the view. In short, a good writer, a slightly better traveler, and if anything a better photographer, as witness her fifty-seven photographs in the book.

H. E. B.

Get Ready for Some Noise

A British View of Anglo-American Co-operation

How the War Debts Look From London

By Leonard J. Reid

Third of four excerpts from the book Together We Stand. Reprinted with permission of Cassell & Co., Ltd.

IT IS as true today as it was five years ago that a settlement of the British War Debt to America, acceptable to America's rather exacting public opinion, is essentially a condition of real Anglo-American co-operation. There still remains a seriously wide gulf between minimum settlement terms which the American Congress would be willing to accept and the maximum payment which the British House of Commons would be willing to sanction.

Does this wretched War Debt tangle, then, make it useless to pursue the project of real Anglo-American economic co-operation? Is it a deadlock? . . . I am convinced that it is not. . . .

During one of the debates (in Congress in 1917) Senator Smoot, who afterwards helped to put over the highest American tariff which ended all possibility of European debts to America being repaid, is on record as saying: "If not one penny of it is returned, I wish to say that every penny of it will be expended . . . for the benefit of the United States, whether spent by us or by the Allies." Yes, if we were wholehearted partners in the same great venture, as indeed the peoples and governments of the two countries were, every penny borrowed by Britain from America was spent for the benefit of America as much as for our own benefit. . . .

After the war, Britain . . . engaged to recognise the duty of paying sums rising to over £60,000,000 per annum in payment of interest and amortization. To Britain this has always seemed a bitterly hard bargain . . . far harder . . . than America drove with any of our Allies. . . .

A few years after the settlement inevitable economic depression set in, and men realized how greatly the war had impoverished Europe. By stages it was borne in upon all observers that the whole vast system of international debt payments—fantastic reparation payments by Germany and her Allies and the huge schedules of repayment between Britain and America, and the European Allies and Britain—had completely broken down. The only conditions under which it could conceivably have continued were the arrival of great world prosperity, free and active international trade, and the willingness of the ultimate creditor in the whole War Debt equation, namely, the United States, to accept goods in payment of Europe's obligations to her. Instead, the United States put up high tariff shutters, and so soon as her indiscriminate lending to Europe ceased, the cessation of War Debt payments became inevitable. . . .

Successive British Governments adopted the principle that they would not demand more from their debtors than the amount they had to hand over to America. In 1931 economic and financial crisis broke out in Europe. The then President of the United States, Mr. Herbert Hoover, with the vision of a far-seeing statesman, declared a year's holiday from all War Debt payments.

How could Britain pay huge sums to America? The only real answer under present circumstances is "in gold." America does not want more gold. . . . She has got too much already. . . .

After the Hoover holiday expired Britain resumed, for a few installments, her debt payments according to schedule, receiving meanwhile hardly a cent from her Allies. Public opinion would not stand for long the pursuit of what appeared over here to be so quixotic a policy.

So a new system was hit upon. Twice a year small "token" payments were made, accompanied by expressions of recognition of liability and willingness to negotiate a final settlement.

Finally, when the Johnson Act was passed, it was assumed, erroneously as it appears, that Britain would be declared a defaulter whether she continued token payments or not. So the reason for their continuance seemed to the British Parliament to have passed. They were discontinued. . . .

As I have said . . . Britain could only pay her debt in gold or in goods. America with her prohibitive tariffs would not receive the goods and she does not want gold. But if the whole new trend of American policy in co-operation with ourselves is to lower trade barriers and to increase the volume of international commerce, then clearly the capacity of the debtor to pay would become larger.

North . . South . . East . . West

"It Can Be Done"

By Frank L. Perrin

A PERSUASIVE and convincing radio program, heard weekly by those who listen in the United States, is introduced by its rhyming sponsor under the title quoted in the caption. The instances portrayed quite graphically, often by those who have proved that success can be achieved in the face of threatened and apparent defeat, may not infrequently encourage many who are tempted to surrender to discouragement and adversity. A master dramatist once wrote: "In the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as 'fail.'" The temptation has been to regard the declaration as proverbial rather than factual. Sense testimony has seemed to disprove its absolute truthfulness.

But occasionally attention is arrested by the convincing proof that threatened or apparent defeat can be reversed by processes available and ready to be applied. And as the operation of these processes is observed those inclined to doubt are encouraged to believe and are sometimes convinced that it actually "can be done." The obstacles along the way, the lions in our paths, dissolve into harmless shadows as they are met by courage and determination.

* * *

There is need that all of us realize this at the present moment. Fear that economic problems cannot be met and solved returns to oppress and discourage those who believe their own welfare is dependent upon wisdom, the vision or the generosity of others. We are all, more or less, inclined to attribute to the greed, the shortsightedness or the stubbornness of others, either our neighbors or our elected representatives, our own hardships and apparent failures and disappointments.

It seems difficult, in a community, a state, a nation, where the problems of one appear to be the problems of all, to apply individually a solution which might more effectively be applied collectively. But these community problems are, as a matter of fact, the problems of the individual, whether considered separately or collectively. These include, when analyzed, problems of supply and demand, trade and interchange, transport and communication, social contacts, education, law enforcement, public safety, the right to worship and teach, and all the privileges wisely preserved and vouchsafed by democratic constitutions.

Only theoretically are these rights and privileges collectively safeguarded and preserved. Under constitutional government the responsibility is that of the individual and not of the mass or whole. The whole is made up of individual and separate units, each responsible, in full measure, for decisions reached, and likewise for any failure or delay in realizing the ultimate benefits and blessings of wisely conceived and honestly administered government.

* * *

The need is for a keener appreciation, not only of the desirability of achieving better government, regionally and generally, but of the possibility of such achievement by the application of processes too often neglected or overlooked. One form of government is no better or no worse than another if by indirection, indifference, ignorance or neglect the enactment and administration of law are carelessly left to those who, for whatever purpose abuse or betray the imposed trust. In history we easily trace the fall of every form of popular government to spiritual, intellectual or moral decadence, to a loss by the governed of faith and confidence in their ability to govern themselves.

There are not lacking ominous and somewhat alarming indications of the spread of this belief in defeatism. Everywhere there seems to be a supine leaning upon some form of superhuman leaderships. As this takes concrete form there is, unfailingly, a repression or submergence of popular initiative which can be effectively expressed by individual action and safeguarded by courage and adherence to right ideals.

At the moment, in the United States especially, there are encouraging evidences of a wide revival of that faith which inspired the establishment and made possible the growth and development of our free institutions. In many of the larger cities, where the need seemed greatest, there has been a reassertion of the ability to recapture from despoilers the license to exploit industry and prey upon the weak and irresponsible. There have been found those brave enough to carry the torch which, it is hoped, will light the way to emancipation from misrule and selfish privilege.

It can be done. With this realized the individual voter, faced with the duty of making a decision, will have faith to believe that his voice will be heard. Righteous government will thus enlist its champions.

The Wide Horizon

Overhauling the Safety Belt

By Janet Mabie

THE casual "ground flying" session in Chicago Airport, between planes, turned to the matter of operations.

"What happened to you at Salt Lake is the handwriting on the wall," a man from United Airlines' downtown office said, his eyes idly picking over the individuals in a knot of newspaper photographers stamping around outside in the chill wind, watching the distant skies for the plane bringing young Mussolini from the west coast.

What had happened at Salt Lake, then, had had special significance. Picking up from Burbank just before midnight into a star-strewn sky, the door of the Boeing had snapped shut on the words of the dispatcher to the stewardess: "Hope you don't get grounded; there's snow on the mountains. G'night."

Over Salt Lake Airport at 3:30 in the morning the sky was still star strewn, but on the mountains which were like old Tibetan priests muffled in dark woolen robes, there were smudges that daylight would have shown to be falling snow.

"Sorry," said a wiry young dispatcher, scribbling on operations blanks in the harsh, flaring light over his counter, "but you'll be grounded here for a while. Probably get out about nine in the morning. There's snow in the mountains. Instead of sending the sleeper through, there'll be a sky lounge sent to pick up the flight. . . ."

A voice droned on a public address system, "United Airlines flight No. 18, arrived from Los Angeles, 3:28 a. m. . . ."

And now we were in Chicago, and the talk had turned on new rules, of which the incident of the early, early morning had been a part.

* * *

"They called some of it 'pilot pushing,'" the man said. "Putting the pressure on, to pull up the average of completed schedules. Opinions differ as to whether 'pilot pushing' ever really existed, but it was certainly a fact that a certain proportion of pilots' pay depended on the number of scheduled flights made.

"Ed Wynn has a phrase he uses on his radio monkeyshines. It's 'Tonight, folks, the show's gonna be diff'rent.' The commercial aviation 'show' is going to be different. The whole business of pilot pay has been done over, so that fliers who cancel trips for unfavorable weather conditions won't lose their 'flying pay.'

"It doesn't mean that the old system of flying pay will be entirely scrapped. It means a system henceforth of dual remuneration. The pilots will get their regular base pay plus a guaranteed flight pay which will no longer be contingent on the hours spent in the air, but determined by averaging previous monthly earnings in flight pay. If a pilot flies more than the average this year, the company will give him the difference in flight-pay rates. If he makes less, the company'll still pay him, charging its loss up to a policy of safer operations and abolishing all chance for anyone to say that the pilot got his weather judgment by looking at his bank balance. It's all well enough to have pilots who have sound judgment about *when* to fly, but air transport needs absolutely Grade A judgment, too, about when not to take a flight out. And it isn't going to exact that kind of judgment without being ready to pay for it."

People came and went all night, or what was left of it, at the airport in Salt Lake. A plane came in which had been grounded five hours at an emergency field somewhere southeast of Zion. A cattleman, headed up Butte and Great Falls way on business, stamped around for a while, looking, as some one put it, "mighty on-pleased"; finally he flung himself down on a red leather cushioned bench, muttering, "This airplane travel ain't so fast as I thought! Five hours!" But he added slowly a minute later, "Sure would rather have sat down there in the dark than git stuck in a snow storm on the mountain," then went benignly asleep.

* * *

What's the practical effect of the new ruling by United—a ruling which is practically certain to be followed by the other major companies if it is not already in force as this is written. What difference does it make, as against the former operations policy?

Well, the lines always double checked on a pilot's decision to take his ship out or not to take it out, by requiring every flight plan and clearance to be signed not only by the pilot but by the dispatcher—on the basis of official, absolutely up to the minute weather forecast for the route to be flown. But the new policy will go further than that. No pilot will be able to take off unless his decision is confirmed by the dispatcher. On the other hand—and this is a new safety measure—if the dispatcher regards the weather as fliable, and the pilot does not, the pilot will have the last word, and the flight will wait on weather.

"The mechanical side is working full tilt on auxiliary winter equipment—de-icers, special direction finders, all that sort of thing," the United man went on casually. "We're dug in for the long haul, in the air transport business, and this business of giving the pilots pay to know when not to fly as well as to know when to fly has got a lot of what William Howard Taft called good old horse sense to it. Some day you'll hear the winter of 1937-38 talked about as the winter the airlines began to play it really safe!"